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Wilmington Journal.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
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april 10 10-1y

TRY IT!!

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE
AND
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
No. 89 SOUTH STREET,
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To the Planting Community:

OUR SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME and RAW BONE PHOSPHATE having been tested for the last three years on all kinds of crops, by the side of all known Fertilizers, have proved themselves equal to the best, and have given to all the general satisfaction that we could desire, which we attribute to our close attention to its preparation—keeping it up to the standard at all times, and knowing what really is required to give a good crop, shall hereafter further endeavor to improve it in every way—Our rapidly increasing sales showing how well its good effects are appreciated by the Planting community, and are satisfied that all who give it a fair trial will be well repaid and pleased with its quick action, lasting effects, and increased yield of crop

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
FOR
COTTON, TOBACCO, CORN, OATS,
Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Grass, &c.

This article is made of Pure Raw Bones and Phosphate Guano, rendered to a soluble form, and contains the requisite quantity of *Ammonia* to stimulate the young plants to get beyond the reach of insects; and also a large amount of Phosphoric Acid, to give strength and stability to the stalk and weight to the grain.

It excels Peruvian Guano in setting Clover, makes a heavier yield and superior quality of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, &c; and stands the drought better, all of which are very important to the Planter.

For this valuable Fertilizer we only ask a fair trial side by side with any Fertilizer in the market, to attest its superiority. It is as active as Peruvian Guano for the first crop, and for succeeding crops far superior.

Every Planter should give it a trial, as the cost is more than repaid the first year, and its beneficial effects lasting.

Fine and dry for drilling.

ANALYSIS.

Bone Phosphate of Lime	60	per cent.
Ammonia	2 32	"
Soluble Bone Phos. of Lime	9	"

ZELL'S SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME
Adapted to all Kinds of Crops.

With the advice and aid of the best Chemists, coupled with our long experience in the Fertilizer trade, we are enabled to offer to the Agricultural community a SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME which we can recommend to give general satisfaction, being manufactured from a rich Phosphatic Guano, containing 70 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, treated with Sulphuric Acid, and 10 to 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime rendered soluble; at the same time rendered quick in its action by the addition of Ammonia.

It contains all the elements of the soil that enters into the composition of the root, fibre, grain and leaves of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it has been deprived by the removal of the crop, and permanently enriches it. A trial will convince any one of the beneficial effects and advantages of its use over other Fertilizers.

On the Cotton crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and forces the plant out the reach of the frost.

Fine and dry for drilling.

Certificates from *many practical* Farmers, in various sections of the *South* will testify to the superior excellence of

ZELL'S PHOSPHATES

as peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of
Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Grass, Potatoes and Tobacco.

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE
AND
SUPER PHOSPHATE

can be furnished on very satisfactory terms and prices, by application to
HARRISS & HOWELL,
Manufacturers' Agents,
11 and 16 North Water st.,
Wilming on, N. C.
march 14 142-d2w-wlm

EDINBORO' MEDICAL COLLEGE,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE SUMMER COURSE OF LECTURES will commence the first Monday of May and close the first of August. The Fall Course commences the first Monday of November and closes first of March.

EXPENSES:

Full course of Tickets	$75 00
Dissecting	10 00
Matriculating	5 00
Graduating Fee	30 00

Board at $4 per week.
HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.
april 3 8-w3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY
Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

Patrick Murphy, vs. John L. McMillan and James W. Ross — Original Bill.

IT APPEARING UPON AFFIDAVIT, that John L. McMillan, one of the defendants in the above entitled suit, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, he is hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said suit, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him

Witness, FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1867.
FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk and Master.
march 13 5-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1868.

Hester C. Johnson vs. Allen Johnson, Asahel Johnson and others — Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that the defendants, Joseph D. Lee, Nathan W. Lee, Dora, Eliza, Keziah and Robert Lee reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Weekly Journal," published in Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. A. Matthis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1868, and ninety-second year of American Independece.
W. A. MATTHIS, C. C. C.
april 10 9-w6t

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.
HENRY BURKHEIMER,
WHOLESALE and Retail
Dealer in
TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,
Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.
nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

ANOTHER GUN SPIK D!!

GEN. ABBOTT'S LETTER.

Gen. Abbott, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has issued an address to the people in defence of the Radical party from the charge of providing for extravagant taxation. This letter is evidently in reply to the article published in the Sentinel, extensively copied in our State papers, and circulated in pamphlet form by the Conservative Executive Committee.

We are glad to find that Gen. Abbott, substantially, by his silence in regard to them, admits the statements of the taxes to be raised by the first General Assembly heretofore made by us. Of course, if he had been able to deny the correctness of any of our estimates, he would have specifically done so, just as he spends his strength in regard to the State debt. HE DOES NOT DENY THEM! He, therefore, *admits* their correctness:

1. Gen. Abbott does not deny that the General Assembly, at $8 per day and with many useless officers, such as reporters for Radical newspapers, Sergeant-at-arms, &c., will cost $50,000 more than heretofore.

2. He did not deny, *and cannot*, that the 20 NEW STATE OFFICERS will cost $60,000 per annum more than heretofore.

3. He did not and cannot deny that the Penitentiary will cost $250,000—at least $100,000 the first year.

4. He did not and cannot deny that the Common Schools, for whites and blacks together, will cost $500,000 per annum.

5. He did not and cannot deny that the University, hereafter to be free for blacks and whites, will cost $25,000 per annum.

6. He did not and cannot deny that the militia, whom Holden announces his intention to arm and equip to keep down opposition to his administration, will cost $300,000 per annum.

The proposed Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States in imposing this duty on the General Assembly, but it was necessary to enable Holden to do like Brownlow, and hence this provision.

Now all the above named expenses are such as must be incurred right away by the first General Assembly. Gen. A. did not deny them, because they are laid down in black and white in the Constitution. We did not estimate many other expenses imposed by the Constitution, such as Houses of Refuge, Drunkard Asylums, &c., because these may be deferred by the General Assembly, if they choose. The expenses above enumerated the General Assembly must provide for, or break their oaths, as they must swear to support the Constitution.

These expenses make $985,000 *more* than the State has ever paid. Now add the taxation of last year, $260,000, and we have $1,245,000 per annum to support the State Government—*not counting the interest on the public debt*.

And yet Gen. Abbott does not deny any one of them; only makes a general assertion, plainly absurd, as will hereafter appear.

Gen. Abbott estimates the State debt, already existing and to be created under ordinances of the Convention, at $18 388,000, whereas we estimate it *from official data* at $19,476,500, a difference only of some $60,000 per annum. Gen. Abbott must study figures a little more closely, before he becomes a *perfect* chairman of Finance committees. He takes his figures from the Treasurer's report to the Convention, which brings down the outstanding interest to only October 1st, 1867. The ordinance of the Convention ordering the payment of interest, direct the funding of over a million dollars of interest, falling due after October 1st, 1867, which, added to Gen. A's figures, makes in round numbers the debt, as we stated it, $19,476,500. We see by Mr. Battle's letter to Dr. Leach, that he estimates it at $19,489,500—$4,000 more than we did.

The difference, however, is not very great. Gen. A. says the interest is $1,101,284, while we make it, *and we are right*, $1,168,000.

But Gen. Abbott says we have sets off of bonds and stocks which diminish the State debt to $5,257,000, and he quotes from the Public Treasurer's report, to the General Assembly of 1865-'66, wherein he says, "while some of these sets off are unproductive at present, I believe in a short while, under the revival of trade and travel they will to a great degree relieve the burden of the public debt."

Mr. Battle had a right to make this prediction in January 1866. He could not anticipate then that hostile, so-called reconstruction legislation, vile slanders by infamous partizans, asserting the unsettled condition of the South, and ruinous taxation of our staples, cotton and tobacco, on the whiskey manufacturers of the Western counties, would prevent "the revival of trade and travel," which he, in common with all patriots, hoped for. Trade and travel *have not revived* and the public burdens are not, therefore, relieved by the railroad stocks held by the State. Not a cent of dividend has been paid the State and there will not be in any certain time. Some of the stocks, as those of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, of the Western, and the Western N. C. R. R., cannot be expected to be productive for many years.

So much for Gen. Abbott's sets off. The truth is that for the present the State must look to other sources than dividends from railroads to enable her to pay interest on the public debt.

Gen. Abbott makes a radical mistake as to our position. We are as much opposed to repudiation as he is. In fact, we are more so, as he voted for the ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the debt dated *before and since* the war, totally ignoring, and thereby repudiating bonds issued *during* the war, issued for internal improvement purposes only. We think, however, this, as well as other matters of detail, should be left to the General Assembly, who are the best judges as to the time and manner of commencing payment of interest. Especially we insist that a Constitution, which imposes, besides the $1,168,000 interest, additional burdens of $1,245,000 per annum, should be voted down, as not suitable to the people of North Carolina. And we are sure that the forcing our people, by the legislation of Northern men and of penniless negroes, to begin payment of interest before they are ready, will foster the spirit of repudiation. Hence we are the truest friends of the bond holders.

GEN. ABBOTT IGNORANT OF THE CONSTITUTION!

We are amazed that Gen. Abbott should say that, under the action of the Convention, "new bonds can be issued to pay every cent of the interest as it falls due, until the people shall be able to pay the tax." The ordinance expressly directs, that payment shall be made on part of the debt on 1st January, 1869, IN CASH, and then, funding all interest not paid into new bonds, the ordinance directs the General Assembly to pay interest on the whole debt accruing 1st July, 1869, and afterwards IN CASH. We reprint the ordinance in another part of this paper, so that our readers may judge for themselves. Indeed, the Constitution itself declares, that "the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation *and by adequate taxation*, provide for *the prompt and regular* payment of the interest of the public debt." The Constitution further provides that the General Assembly, "after the year 1880, shall lay a specific annual tax." for the purpose of creating a SINKING FUND, i. e. the General Assembly shall begin right away, *promptly, by adequate taxation, to pay interest regularly*, and, after 1880, *a tax in addition* shall be levied to create a Sinking Fund. Words cannot be plainer.

Surely, Gen. Abbott was napping terribly when he said: "To correct this, (i. e. depreciation of our bonds) it was only necessary to provide for the resumption of the interest, and this the Convention did, *but did not direct a tax* to be levied till 1880." Oh, General Abbott!

COTTON TAX.

Gen. Abbott argues that our people can pay all these Convention expenses of over $2 000,000, because in 1867, they paid $1,800,000 taxes on cotton, and "there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation."

In the first place it is not true that there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation. Many cotton planters were ruined last year. All, except a few, who have held their cotton until now, lost money.—To many farmers the tax amounted *to one-fifth of the gross proceeds of their crops.*—This is certainly "extraordinary oppression."

Secondly, cotton planting does not exist all over the State. Those who raise this staple might manage to pay their share, but the taxes must be uniform, and we really believe very many worthy people, now hardly making both ends meet, will be totally unable to pay their increased taxes. Lands will be sacrificed at tax sales, bought by capitalists and speculators, and our good citizens, with whom we have been raised, will give place to strangers.—Perhaps Gen. Abbott would like this. We cannot think of it without horror. We have North Carolina hearts.

Gen. Abbott defends the Convention by showing, at length, that certain prominent Conservatives, Presidents of Railroad Companies, asked and obtained aid for their Roads. Certainly and they did their duty to their Roads by getting all they could.—Railroad Presidents are generally sanguine in regard to the ability of the State to bear increase of debt in their favor, and nobody blames them. *We* have not found fault with their action. We might have voted for their schemes, for they have extremely "winning ways." But we presume no one of them asked the Convention to aid them by giving the people a Constitution which will cost over $2,000,000, FOR STATE TAXES alone. They would not be guilty of such bad "Railroading" as this.

GEN. ABBOTT JOCULAR.

The General is not only a financier and expounder of Constitutions, but he is a regular Joe Miller. Hear him! "The people must remember that it will cost as much to conduct the affairs of the State *under the new Constitution as under the old.* By a careful estimate it will be found that there will be a saving to the State of over $100 000!!"

Now think of it a moment. Under the new Constitution twenty new offices are created, which will cost $40 000; the Common Schools, to be opened for negroes and whites, will cost $500 000; the Militia must be armed, equipped and paid when in service, which costs old Brownlow $300,000, and will cost Holden the same; the University is to be made free for black and white, which will cost $25,000; the Asylums to be thrown open for all colors, rich and poor, which will cost $50,000 more, and a Penitentiary *must be built by the first General Assembly*, which will cost $100,000 the first year, &c., &c. And all these things, according to Gen. Abbott, can be done for $100,000 less than we have heretofore paid for our State government—i. e. for less than $200,000. The General Assembly alone will cost two-thirds of this!

THE POLL TAX ARGUMENT.

The General quotes the clause in the Constitution which says the poll tax shall be equal to tax on $300 worth of property, as showing that the taxes cannot be very high. To this we reply: 1st. That all the provisions of the Constitution must be construed together, and as, very clearly, other clauses *command* a much higher taxation than the words of this section, taken *literally*, would warrant, the courts will be compelled to give them such a meaning as will make all the provisions stand.

2d. Or else, if the rate cannot be raised, the quantity of property taxed must be increased. Besides land and other property heretofore taxed, it will then become the duty of the Assembly to levy on WEARING APPAREL, horses, cattle, provisions, &c. All these will have to be brought in the tax list, as well as CHURCHES, school books, schools, mechanic's and farmer's tools, &c., in order to raise what this Constitution prescribes shall be raised.

This last view derives plausibility from the following considerations:

1st. While the Constitution is full of details, in fact being a mere code of laws, NO EXEMPTION from taxes is put into the Constitution. The General Assembly *shall have power* to make exemptions, but they are not compelled to do it. And they *could not do it*, if thereby they would fail to raise money enough to carry out the directions of the Constitution.

2d. The late Convention actually levied a tax ON EVERYTHING—*on the baby's cradle*, the BIBLE, the clothes we wear, the food we eat to pay the expenses of the Convention—to pay negroes and others $8 per day. No doubt the Radical party, if elected, will pass another Revenue act just like this. In fact, if the section under consideration be interpreted *literally*, no other act can be passed.

Gen. Abbott is oblivious of the increased county taxation under this abominable Constitution. He fails to notice the enormous increase of taxes under his Yankee *regime* of County Commissioners, salaried Justices of the Peace and *townships*. We have not space to eliminate this heavy expense.

The truth is, the extravagance of this Constitution cannot be defended. It is, to state the whole truth in a few words, *a Yankee Constitution*, fitted only for rich and populous communities, like Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a people homogeneous in character. Imported here and offered to a people poor and sparsely settled, with one third of their number ignorant Africans just emerged from slavery, it is in such a place A GRIM AND HIDEOUS MOCKERY.

Its success will be the ruin of the people—ITS DEFEAT THE BEGINNING OF RENEWED PROSPERITY. In three weeks it will be cast, by a terrible rebuke of 20,000 WHITE MAJORITY, into the rubbish of history. It may be exhumed hereafter by some antiquarian and held up as a monument of legislative folly. Some of its advocates will take conspicuous places in history, as *petty* Dantons, Robespierres, Bareres and Benedict Arnolds.

General Abbott's letter has not only appeared in the Standard, but will doubtless be sent, in another form, all over the State. It is a deceptive and misleading article, and we call upon our cotemporaries throughout the State to publish our reply, that the antidote may go along with the poison.

STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON—THE WEST ABLAZE!—Letters received from reliable sources in the West assure us that our people are fully and thoroughly aroused to the great and vital issues before them.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Burke says that the mass meeting at Morganton was a decided success. The speeches of Mr. Ashe, Mr. Nash, Mr. Turner and Gov. Vance, produced a powerful effect.—He states that he has been greatly surprised at the state of public feeling in Cleaveland, Rutherford and McDowell.—The white population is becoming confident of defeating the Constitution.

A gentleman from Macon county writes: "I am sure everything is alive in these parts in the way of politics. Our party is on the wing everywhere. Haywood is at work, Jackson is getting hot, Clay is stirring smartly and Cherokee is beginning to move. Our majority will *be large* in Jackson, Macon and Clay."

Other accounts from other sources are equally encouraging and glorious.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

LINCOLN, GATES AND CUMBERLAND.—The editor of the Charlotte Times, who has been through this country, says: "We were gratified by having a very interesting conversation with that sterling patriot, Col. J. F. Hoke, who has been active as a volunteer in the canvass, in which he gave the assurance that Lincoln would give a good account of herself. The same glorious tidings come to us from Gaston and Cleveland, the home of the fearless and indomitable Durham."

HON. THOS. S. ASHE.—The Statesville American says that "we are pleased to learn from every quarter, that Mr. Ashe is winning favor with the people. His eminent abilities, purity of character, and integrity of purpose in addressing the people in this great crisis—lifting a warning voice to his countrymen, to shun both disgrace and ruin—show Mr. Ashe to be a true benefactor of his race."

GLORIOUS LITTLE CATAWBA.—This noble little county promises to be the banner county. A correspondent writing us from Newton, under date of the 6th, says: "Catawba will do her duty in the coming election. I think that we can send you 1,000 majority against Billy and his crowd, and at least the same majority against the odious Constitution, manufactured by negroes and scalawags."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Col. Jno. S. McElroy is the Conservative candidate for the Senate in the 42nd District, composed of the Counties of Yancey, Madison, Mitchell and McDowell.

David Proffit is the candidate for the House in Yancey.

J. H. McLaughlin, Esq., is the Conservative candidate for Senator in Iredell, and George T. Davidson and T. A. Nicholson, Esqs., the candidates for the "House of Representatives."

W. L. Tate, Esq., is announced, by the District Committee, as the Conservative candidate for Solicitor in the 12th Judicial District. An admirable selection.

Col. W. P. Bynum has accepted the Conservative nomination for Solicitor in the Ninth Judicial District.

E. B. Stinson, of Iredell, who was nominated by the Radicals for Register of the county, repudiates the nomination. He wishes it distinctly understood that he has "no sympathy for or connection with the Radical party."

DECLINES.—We are requested to say that Mr Joseph T. Evans, whose name was placed upon the Republican ticket as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the county, declines allowing his name being used therefor.—Weldon *News*.

MASS MEETING AT MORGANTON—TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT!—GREAT ENTHUSIASM!—We attended the mass meeting held at Morganton, last Thursday. Two thousand people or more were present.—The vast assemblage was addressed by Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, Conservative candidate for Governor, H. K. Nash, Esq., Hon. Josiah Turner and Gov. Vance, in the order in which their names occur. The speeches occupied about six hours and were listened to with profound attention, and frequent outbursts of applause. The new Constitution was discussed and the obnoxious document dissected and laid bare to the people, with telling effect. Many who had been in favor of voting for the adoption of the Constitution, formerly, and supporting the Radical candidates, were heard to declare that they would now vote against the infamous document and for the Conservative candidates.

We can attempt no report of the able speeches made by all four of the gentlemen, for we would fail to do each of them even faint justice in the effort. But let the people all go and hear them, at every opportunity offered in the different counties.

Statesville *American*.

HARD ON LOGAN.—The Asheville News says that Gen. Geo. W. Logan, the Radical candidate for Superior Court Judge in the Ninth District, in speaking a few days ago of what Daniel Webster said about the "infernal abolitionists," spoke of that great man substantially as follows: "Who is this Daniel Webster? Why, a fellow that lived up there in Massachusetts and spent his time in making School books and Dictionaries for children."

If Logan knows no more about law than he does about the history of the great men of our country he will be as likely to charge a jury from one of Webster's Primers as from the laws of the State.

JUDGE HOWARD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—TARBORO,' N. C., March 30, 1868.—Messrs. J. B. Whitaker, Wm. Robinson, J. W. Edmundson:—GENTLEMEN: I cheerfully accept the nomination as Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, with high appreciation of your kind approval of my past course.

We have but to be prudent, firm and just, and our principles will soon be triumphantly vindicated.

Yours truly,
GEORGE HOWARD.

From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An election is to be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d April in the State of North Carolina, to pass upon the Constitution which has recently been framed by the Radical Convention in that State. This Constitution, which we shall endeavor hereafter to discuss in detail, is based upon the infamous doctrine of an equality between the races, both social and political; and we do not wonder at the statement of the New York World correspondent, that the Convention which framed this instrument ended their performances by singing pæans to John Brown—a midnight murderer, assassin and insurrectionist—and indulged in orgies of dancing, shouting and tumult exceeding all description.

This constitution, with which it is proposed to shackle the State, is being stoutly resisted by the white population, and we are glad to hear that they are making a canvass worthy of their race and blood, to prevent its ratification.—They deserve to succeed, and, despite the treachery of such ignoble recreants as Holden, we believe they will triumph, unless the returns shall be manipulated and the result changed by the officers of the election. Letters from prominent North Carolinians now before us express great confidence in the result, unless defeated by such frauds. We share their uneasiness on this last point; but we entreat them, nevertheless, to spare no effort and relax no energy to prevent the adoption of this African constitution. They may fairly count in their struggle upon the sympathies of a large majority of the North, and especially in the West and great Central States of the Union.

In order to give our readers some idea of the principles upon which this contest is being conducted by the white population of North Carolina, we subjoin the following extracts from the admirable address of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, at the recent Conservative Convention held in that State. Mr. Graham is well known as one of the most distinguished statesmen of North Carolina; he was an associate with Webster, Corwin, and Crittenden in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore; and both there and in his previous service in the United States Senate was noted for his moderate and conservative views. His utterances deserve especial attention as reflecting the sentiments of the most moderate and peace-loving men in the Southern States.

"I trust I need not say here that I have no animosities or unjust prejudices against the black people. I regard it as better for them, as well as for us, that there should be regular and stable government, by which all shall be protected in the pursuit of steady labor, in honest employment, in the acquisition of comforts and of wealth; and that each race, in the sphere of its own complexion, shall have all the pleasures and enjoyments of society and social intercourse. Those of them who shall be content to act on this principle, and to rely upon honesty, industry, and good behavior, will, in the end, find themselves far better off than will be such as, intoxicated with the new enjoyment of freedom, aspire to become politicians, and rely upon dispensations of Government or party charities, or the distribution of confiscated estates in expectancy, or other good fortune in the whirlpool of revolution. Party spirit has been described by a great man as "the madness of many for the gain of a few." To them the gain of honest labor will be far greater than will ever accrue from attendance on leagues, harangues, and the agitations of these disjoined times.

* * * * * * *

"It may be asked where are these things to end, and what hope is there of deliverence? It requires a wisdom 'to look into the seeds of time and tell which grains will grow and which will not,' to which I do not lay claim, but to such an inquiry I reply, we are not without grounds of hope, if we but exhibit, modestly, and without arrogance or defiance, the manliness of freemen, and refuse to sign the death-warrant of our institutions. The Executive Department of the Government of the United States, weakened in power, it is true, but with a force of argument in his public utterances which commands the admiration of the world, and which cannot be without its effect on the sentiments of our fellow-citizens, who now alone monopolize the representation in Congress. With a cause so just, so sanctified by the Constitution, as it is now our lot to present, I am not without great hope that the judiciary, the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases which are in progress or may yet occur, will declare the policy of Congress to be at variance with the Constitution.—The successors and disciples of Marshall now upon that bench will in future history rival his fame, if they but maintain the dignity of the court and the supremacy of the Constitution against the nets and snares, the annoyances and threatenings with which they are encompassed about.

* * * * * * * *

"Gentlemen, the passion of revenge is not an enduring motive of human action. The 'eclipse of the understanding' which it occasions will pass away. The minds and hearts of the white people of this country cannot long be kept in a state of alienation. The Northern people cannot forget that it was Washington and his Virginians that drove the British to raise the siege of Boston; that it was men of Virginia and North Carolina—in conjunction, it is true, with those of Northern and Middle States—under the same august and immortal chief who fought the battles of American independence from New York along up the shores of the Hudson and the hills of Jersey, and across into Pennsylvania and Delaware, over and above what they achieved in the bloody fields of the Carolinas and Georgia, and at the final triumph in Virginia; and though they have had recently a dreadful intestine conflict, deeply to be deplored, yet it developed the soldierly qualities and heroic virtues of our generation on either side as not unworthy of the renown of a glorious ancestry. And with all its lamentable results, it has given to the American name and character an *eclat* throughout the world which future ages will admire. In the valley of the Upper Mississippi, in Missouri, and Ohio are thousands upon thousands of inhabitants who trace with pride their descent from these *officinæ gentium*, the old States of the Southern Atlantic frontier, who are satisfied with the triumph of their arms; who cherish no *odium jacens in longum;* who rejoice that a family feud has been ended; who believe that there has been chastisement and forfeiture and suffering enough, and that it is not just, expedient, or humane to subject their kindred, over whom they have been victorious, to humiliation and ruin, in a fearful experiment to convert negroes into white men, or to reduce the whites below the level of negroes."

These extracts exhibit a temper which cannot but be respected when we consider the cruel humiliation to which the South is now being subjected, the mean and malignant attempts to subject the population to African rule, and the threatened ruin of their country. If under all this there is confidence in the ultimate justice of the Northern masses, we feel sure that it will be abundantly justified by the result.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Gen. Abbott's Financiering.

One point of the letter of the redoubtable Convention Chairman of the Finance committee we neglected to notice in our article of yesterday.

After saying that the Convention has not provided for taxation of the people, for the purpose of paying interest on the public debt until 1880—a very remarkable statement, considering that the Convention directed interest to be paid *in cash*, beginning on 1st January next, and likewise that the Constitution orders the General Assembly to provide for prompt and regular payment of interest by "adequate taxation,"—the honorable military financier declares that the General Assembly can pay the interest *by issuing new bonds!*

Of course the General can't be serious in this suggestion:

1. The thing can't be done, as the ordinance expressly directs the interest to be paid *in cash*, as we have shown, and the Constitution says it must be paid by "adequate taxation."

2. If done, it would be ineffectual to raise the credit of the State. Capitalists would know that the State, adopting this process, would be on a headlong rush to bankruptcy.

The funding act of March 10th, 1866, raised the value of State bonds to about 65 cents in the dollar, because bond holders believed this process was preliminary to the resumption of interest. As soon as it was discovered that no such provision had been made, the bonds fell gradually to 50 cents and even less. Capitalists will not place faith in our securities, until they see that we will pay regularly our interest as it matures and that we have the ability to keep it up. Virginia has been paying part of her interest, yet her bonds are lower than ours, and always have been notwithstanding General Abbot asserts the contrary in his letter.—Tennessee, receiving large sums from her railroads, mainly from government transportation, while Sherman marched from Chattanooga to Savannah, has resumed payment of her interest in full, but her bonds have never been higher than 65 or 66 cents. The reason is, that capitalists could not see that the State would continue to have the ability to pay regularly. Gen. Abbott also twits us with the case of Missouri, but he failed to tell us that Missouri received from the U. S. government, for war expenses reimbursed, four or five million dollars, which sum was devoted to liquidating accrued interest. And besides, that State is in the track of emigration, while settlers have been taken away from North Carolina by persistent defamation.

We warn Gen. Abbott, that if he makes any more blunders, such as we have pointed out, he will lose credit for sincerity.—We think he offered, as chairman of the Finance committee, the ordinance for the resumption of payment of interest 1st January next in cash. We know he earnestly advocated the measure. We know he reported the Article of the Constitution directing the General Assembly to pay the interest "*promptly* and *regularly*" "by adequate taxation." When, then, the military financier asserts, on the eve of election, that the Convention did not direct payment of interest by taxation until 1886, and that the General Assembly under the action of the Convention can issue new bonds to pay interest, *some* people will impute to him other qualities than *ignorance!*

STATE NEWS.

BANKRUPTCY.—The following persons have filed petitions in bankruptcy, viz: Jos. W. Drew, William Walton, W. G. Coggin and Lewis Cotton, Bertie; W. D. Riddick, E. N. Riddick, S. A. Truett, J. R. Stevenson, W. M. Fleetwood, E. W. Riddick and Thos. T. Riddick, Perquimans; Jos. S. Thompson, Wm. H. Faucett, Joseph Hildesheimer, Silas Webb, Jos. Whitley, Jno. G. Carver and Sydney Tuttle, Craven; Wm. B. Wise, W. L. Daniel, C. E. Worrell, J. A. Worrell, Wm. Sharp, J. W. Lewis, J. S. Stevenson, W. H. Darden, G. W. Thompson, M. W. Lassiter, S. M. Aumack, W. B. Day, Solomon Keen, S. B. Pool, D. Valantine, W. M. Wise, George Baker, J. D. Britt and W. D. Bryan, Hertford; Milton Murphy and Robt. C. Bailey, Guilford; Howgil Julian, Elmsly Carter and W. M. Miller, Randolph; W. H. Sibrell, J. A. Flanagan, T. E. Darden, Joseph T. Waldo, W. W. Brown, Jas. M. Silterson, Goodman Darden, W. W. Anthony and G. H. Croften, Martin; W. W. Woodward and Jno. H. Hall, Chowan; E. J. Parker, Jno. Kittrell, J. F. Bond, Jno. G. James, W. H. Lee and T. W. Babb, Gates; A. C. Council and M. G. Campbell, Chatham; Geo. T. Leavister and S. R. Hunt, Granville; Henry Long, Union; J. F. Pegram, Gaston; C. W. Lumsford, Caswell; G. A. Lack, Wake; J. R. Ball, Franklin; W. H. Ponten, Halifax.

CHICORA CEMETERY.—The ladies of the Smithville Memorial Association of Cumberland county have purchased a beautiful iron fence for the Confederate Cemetery at that place. The Cemetery contains 55 bodies, and is situated upon the third line of breastworks upon the battle-field, and has been named by the ladies "Chicora Cemetery."

NEGRO MASONIC LODGE.—We learn that under a dispensation granted from the Grand Lodge *of New York*, a *negro* Masonic Lodge has been organized in this city.—We do not belong to the ancient and honorable Masonic fraternity, and, therefore, know nothing of its system of government. What jurisdiction has the *New York* Grand Lodge in *North Carolina?* Is it the purpose to Africanize Masonry in the South, as well as everything else?—Will not the Masons be prompt to resent this impudent intrusion.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

CANVASS IN EDGECOMBE.—Our Candidates and Canvassers headed by Judge Howard, Fred Philips and others are dealing the enemy heavy blows on every side, and are fast opening the eyes of many of the colored people to the enormity of the measures embraced in the proposed Constitution.

The radical speakers have been repeatedly dared to meet them on the stump, but with the exception of yesterday at Edwards' they have not faced the music, and it is hardly probable that they will try the experiment again, especially as they have in every other instance so arranged their appointments as to prevent the possibility of a second scoring.

The white people of Edgecombe are thoroughly aroused and on the days of election will poll such a vote against the Constitution and its infamous supporters, as would astonish the old County in better days gone by.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have before us copies of the constitution formed in six of the Southern States by the Conventions which were lately held there. These Conventions, it is well known, did not reflect the sentiments of the white population of these States, but rested mainly upon the negro element, reinforced, inspired, and controlled by as base an element as ever walked the earth—the carpet-bag adventurers who have gone to the South to make profit by the ruin of the people. Examine all these constitutions and you find one key-note pervading each one—negro equality, political and social. This idea goes through them all. We have seen how one State after another at the North, even those most ultra Radical, Ohio, Kansas, and others, have rejected negro suffrage, and now, to crown the list, we have Radical Michigan, which usually gives that party fifteen to twenty thousand majority, now refusing by a large majority the principle of negro suffrage.—Such are the instincts of race in a State where the negroes over twenty-one years number only some 1,800 votes, as against 166,000 whites. In Michigan the question is hardly practical, save as the assertion of a principle which white men will not suffer to be compromised. But there is no community in Michigan, not even the smallest county, nor ward, nor village, where the white population would not have the power to protect themselves against negro rule. Contrast this with the condition of the Southern States, in five of which the negroes registered preponderate largely over the registered whites; and in others, though in a minority in the State, control large sections, and a number of the most fertile counties.

North Carolina is a State of this last description. In the eastern counties, and not a few of the middle counties, the negroes are largely in the ascendant. Negro local government and negro taxation in these counties is inevitable. The question comes home to these people in the most practical and direct form, and can we wonder that they are excited at the prospect of a ruin that will be irretrievable, and a degradation such as the white race has never suffered in the history of mankind!

This constitution of North Carolina is to be voted on upon the 21st of this month. As were marked before, the instrument does not emanate from the white population of North Carolina. It is the work of negroes and alien adventurers, and was expressly designed to perpetuate their ascendancy. Every negro, therefore, is allowed to vote. Even crime is no disqualification. And every negro voter is eligible to the jury box. This doctrine of negro equality runs through the constitution, and under it the races are to be commingled at the public schools, at the State University, in churches, public hotels and assemblages, and in the militia. All this is matter of law and obligation, according to the principles of this constitution. Such are the abhorrent features of this government, which it is proposed to fasten on the whites of North Carolina. Have we any right to expect social order, peace, or submission to the authority of Government when such degradation is inflicted upon the population?

If there was any doubt as to the intent of this constitution, it is supplied by the votes of the Convention which framed it. We find that it was proposed that white and black children should not go to the same schools; that they should not intermarry; that whites and blacks should not muster in the same companies, and that black officers should not command white men; that poor white children should not be bound to negroes; that marriages between whites and blacks should always remain void; but all these propositions were contemptuously rejected. The great ambition of the negro is, to be on terms of complete social equality with the white race, and they insisted upon these conditions.

This constitution we may hereafter examine more in detail. The above are its more salient iniquities. Its aim is entire equality for the negro, amalgamation, intimacy of the children, negro office-holders, jurors, magistrates, sheriffs, police, and tax assessors. There is nothing that makes life valuable that is not to be held subject to the degrading contact or oppression of the African race. It is a bold and daring conspiracy against the property, the intelligence, and the manhood of this people.—As a measure of malignity, these constitutions, such as we have seen framed in Arkansas, Alabama, and North Carolina, surpass anything that could be expected from fiends.

And yet we are told by the Radical papers that there is discontent, "disloyalty" in the South; the whites are "rebellious," &c. They fret and are restive at the prospect,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

Registration in Wilmington.

During the five days in which the registration books have been opened, there was a total of eight hundred and ninety-seven names added to the lists. To say that there has been much—very much fraudulent registration is but to repeat a self-evident fact in which the Board themselves will most certainly endorse us. Much of it could not be helped—some might have been. That there is a total of upward of two thousand male negroes over twenty-one years of age within the limits of this city is perfectly absurd. Yet the Registrar's books so state, and negroes have so sworn.

We visited the sessions of the Board but once during their sittings, and we saw enough to convince us that history, which teaches with unerring certainty that two distinct races cannot live in the same country, under the same government, with equal political privileges, would soon repeat itself here. The negroes present were impertinent and insolent to the last degree, and perjured themselves to secure registration with an effrontery and boldness which beggars description. We saw men swear that boys of sixteen and seventeen years of age were twenty-one, who could hardly count so many on their fingers. On all hands we witnessed the most violent hatred upon the part of the blacks towards the Southern people—passion amounting to a crime—blinded and maddened by a determination to do anything, endure everything to vote down and place under their feet and those of the contemptible men who are urging them on, the decency, the intellect and the moral and social worth of this community. As we witnessed these scenes, we wondered how depraved must be the leaders of these ignorant blacks, and how heartless to sacrifice them for their own base ends; for we thought then, and we believe now, that in such conduct is planted seeds of the early ruin and destruction of the negro race. Such strife cannot last long. The bitterness and hatred which have been instilled into the hearts of these poor deluded negroes, will soon bear their legitimate fruit. From our hearts we pity them and despise their leaders—their political masters.

The closing scene of the registration here was rather a remarkable one, which illustrates an important and pregnant fact. Several Federal soldiers belonging to this garrison, some of whom have married in this city and regard Wilmington as their home, presented themselves for registration. Among those urging their rights were several gentlemen of this city, all of whom had been soldiers in the Confederate army, while Northern men and negroes were stout in their opposition. It is always thus—the truly brave are always generous. Those who in the past were true to their flag and stand ready to maintain its honor in the future, have no hatred or prejudice for their former gallant but conquered foes—stout hearts in the past and honorable purposes in the future, have made them friends. It is the men who bore the flag of their country with gallantry at the tail of a sutler's cart and bravely encountered the dangers and curses of cheated soldiers—men who "sought the bubble reputation" in the Freedman's Bureau, who now desire to degrade and humiliate the Southern people. The true soldiers, whether they wore the gray or the blue, are now united in their opposition—call it conspiracy and resistance if you will—to *negro government* and NEGRO EQUALITY. "Blood is thicker than water."

We are unwilling to close this article without commending the patience, impartiality and urbanity of Mr. L. N. Barlow, Chairman of the City Board of Registrars. We have also heard that Mr. A. H. Morris, of the Middle Sound Board, did all in his power to prevent fraud and secure to all their rights under the orders which governed their action.

Daily Journal, 14th.

Radicalism.

No. 2.

"Like dastard curres, that having at a bay
The savage beast embost in wearie chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborn prey,
Ne byte before, but rome from place to place,
To get a snatch when turned is his face."

A coward. A villain. A kite. A *slave's offal.* Yes, that party is all this and more. A more cowardly one never existed, never putrified the air of freedom. The Radica is the top and bottom, middle and centre, of everything that goes to make up what is most commonly called a nuisance—a political heap of offscourings from every putrid hill and hole in the land. If you oppose the Radicals like men, without fear and with candor, they will entrench themselves behind the assertions that you are a rebel, a traitor, and you ought to be disfranchised, plundered of every right for which your fathers fought, and which your fathers won. If you hold a petit office of which they think they can deprive you, they will leave no stone unturned until the ejectment is accomplished. They will use bribery and perjury, threats and dishonesty, to snatch it from you. If you confront them, and show the fallacy of their arguments by using their own points, and you are determined to thwart their nefarious designs, they will malign you, and represent you to the Rump Congress as a dangerous person, and one that ought to be by all means removed. Is it not so? They will work in darkness, like the Father of darkness, and in light, like a sheep in wolf's clothing, to scatter broadcast over the land their pernicious opinions, breathing death, political death—for they would be our "political masters"—to all those who have the power, and who use that power to defeat them.

Here they hit the poor white men. They have the power to present a bristling adamantine front, a tower of ivory, a wall of brass. They can bring upon them, and they will do it, utter defeat and ruin as a political party opposed to their best and most sacred interest. The Radicals are very sweet to these poor men. They wrap coatings of New England slop around the pills of honey which down their throats they would poke *nolens volens.* They offer them the lukewarm porridge, the water and milk of Massachusetts, and onions and garlic from its infamous hotbeds. They will educate your children in their own style, whether you will or not, and bring them up at the same desk, and make them eat out of the same dish with every darky in your section of country.

Such is the love of these Radicals for you, O ye poor white men. Is not this the very acme of love? You give them the offices. They will give you ——? They offer you lands and homesteads, but if you do not fall into line with them they curb your aspirations after liberty, wealth and happiness. You must abide their dictation.—This is liberty. You must take the crumbs that fall from their tables. This is wealth. You must slave for them for aye. This is the very quintescence of happiness. It is all well that you aspire to riches and distinction, but you must give them the tacit understanding that you favor their views; that you admire their creations and *creatures;* that you support their institutions. What if you do not? They tell you distinctly that you will find yourselves more groveling than before. That is, unless you adopt their political creed, you will remain in sack-cloth and ashes; and that no other party, political or social, can ever raise you from the humble station in which you are now situated.

It is all very nice indeed, for them to talk thus. They must give the poor white men credit for a little brains, notwithstanding they say, they are the most abject, most ignorant class of mortals on earth.—White men, read with us, and let us judge the tree by its fruit.

What have the radicals done for you? and what do they propose to do for you?

The idle, the low, and the vicious innovators, tear-down, construct, change, and make laws in their own peculiar style, to please themselves and their abettors. O, that we had the power to reach and touch every heart in the land, and expose in *puris naturalibus* the sinister motives of that party. We ask you again, you poor white men, what have the Radicals done for you? Have they put money in your pocket? bread in your mouth? labor in your hands? Have you not to work from the rising sun until its going down; to toil on, toil ever for your very sustenance? That is the plain question. That is the question to be answered. This you will have to do, no matter what party you support; no matter what principles you cherish; no matter whether you adhere to the iniquious isms of the New England school, or follow the yearnings of your own hot, generous nature, nourished and vivified by the genial warmth of your own rich Southern clime.

RADICALISM.

No. 3.

Where is seen the humanity of the Radical party? Where its benevolence? Where its conciliation? We see it in vituperation, in proscriptions, and in injustice. It has broken into fragmentary pieces the ligament of all social order and security. It has arrested the improvement and progress of our country. It has blasted the interest of all, and has subverted the temple of justice and freedom. Where does the temple of national prosperity stand? To-day it rests on a rotten foundation, and is in the keeping of that man Stevens. He has trampled on the Constitution; on every right, private and public.

Where is social security? Do you find any in this land, so plundered and impoverished, so robbed of its freedom, and of every privilege transmitted to us by the framers of that Constitution? This, too, by that very party which claims *par excellence* to have pledged itself on the altar of our bleeding, and our common fatherland to open its arms, and with a magnanimous embrace receive the erring wanderers home. Magnanimity! The radicals do not understand the word. They can tell you what the Freedmen's Bureau is; who Thad. Stevens is; who Wilson is, and Sumner, and Butler, the Beast. This is their

LITANY.

O, Bureau, prey upon the vitals of the still struggling, fighting South.

We say: Good Lord deliver us.

O, Reconstruction, disfranchise every Conservative, but sweet freedom give to every Radical.

We say: Deliver us, O Lord.

O, Thaddeus Stevens, hurry up confiscation for the Conservatives of the South.

We say: From the Evil One deliver us, Good Lord.

O, negroes, we deliver into your hands the future government of the South.

We say: From all darkness deliver us, Good Lord.

O, Wilson, Sumner, Butler, still issue your orders to impede the moral advancement of the South, and to insult its high-toned chivalry.

We say: From the torments of the damned deliver us, Good Lord.

O, Congress, put on the screws, and make the wounds of the South bleed anew, in spite of the people and the Constitution.

We say: From this Yankee pandemonium deliver us, Good Lord.

Behold their conciliation. They imposed on the country and chained on the suffering, starving South, a rotten carcass, a drain on the treasury. Can the Bureau be regarded in any other light? Is it anything more than a general rendezvous for Radical politicians, sapping the life's blood of the nation, all national prosperity, unity and love?

Do not the Radicals destroy the existence of the country—for a land divided is no nation at all—by plundering two-thirds of the population of every right under the Constitution? They destroy all prosperity for years, if not forever, by plunging more deeply into debt the grand Commonwealth in which, forsooth, they pretend to take so much interest. They destroy the cement of all fraternity by fostering an implacable hatred. In the propagation of their wicked schemes they show that their platform is not only replete with sectarian fanaticism and falsehood, but that it is sectional in place, sectional in position, and sectional in works. They appeal to the passions and prejudices of the Northern masses, inciting them against the poor, poverty-stricken South and her crippled population. Here is magnanimity! Here is conciliation! Can men see this, feel this, and yet adopt the damnable principles of that party? Impossible. They will rise, they must rise, and put it down—the Radical Constitution down. The resistless torrent of the Potomac, dashing, splashing, foaming along to the ocean through the passes of the far-famed Blue Ridge, will not be as sublime as the white men of this State rising and rushing to the polls, determined to save from Radical usurpation and the veriest degradation their altars and their homes—to save from the tide of immorality their firesides and their social circles. Can this not be? O, say not so. Is there a spark of honest, pure, burning freedom still in the breasts of freemen? Let it not be smothered in the bosom. Let it burn forth, and brightly. Heroes of a hundred battle-fields, spring to the fight; no greater battle for freedom was ever offered you. Know your duty, do it, and conquer. Let us ask the House, the council of the nation, "is there no control to its authority, is there no limit to the power of this national legislature? There are, indeed, two—NATURE and the CONSTITUTION."

RADICALISM.

No. 4.

"The painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings," and that has now grown up to dirty, greasy manhood, guided through all the phases of politics by that bitterest of all spinsters—Massachusetts—attacks in his lust for power the Judiciary and the Executive. He is a very Poliphemus—an anti-Christ—having one eye, and that in the middle of his forehead, and directs it to one end—revolution. He carries a big pine stick—a small tree—and swears that he will rule this nation despite the President and the people, despite the Judiciary and the Constitution. Here is the open avowal of the Radical party. It is but a new form for all the infamous and inflammatory isms of New England. The Radical party embraces the dirty few that stink and sting, and spit upon all sacred trust and honor. It found at the close of the war that it never could control the destiny of this country unless it received the political aid of the emancipated slaves. They are the very men that hurried up the secession of the States. Yet, like Pilot, they attempted to wash their hands and proclaim their innocence. They have not only been the means of arraying the North against the South, but they have ever urged on the South to villify the North. When the war came they, in their press throughout the land, howled, and yelled, and whined, and prayed with the same candor characteristic of the Pharisees, to "let the South go. We would sooner be covenanted with hell than with her." They shortly learned that this cry of theirs was not heeded by the masses of the Northern people or by the Government. They immediately change tactics, and the "on to Richmond" cry is raised. While the blood and sinew of the country were struggling in direful conflict, and making crimson every field and vale from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, these brave men sat at their desks with the light of their midnight lamps, penning the most atrocious articles that ever the brain of man or fiend created. These they offered to the public, but slunk into the back ground when brave men were awaiting them in vain on the battle-field, and where their countrymen were meeting and stoutly resisting the recking, flashing blades of the South. The war went on, and the Radicals fattened on the blood of their slaughtered brothers. They were stealing and enriching themselves, and shirking the combat which they should have first sought.

The Southerners were their brothers, but the Southerners were, forsooth, fools, and should have been sheep to give to these wolves an easy victory. They wanted their deluded *brothers* to return, that as soon as the war would be at an end, they would be received into the old Union, and when the strife would be forgotten the old flag would again wave over them in peace and prosperity. The true soldiers of the North cherished this idea. It was not received by them and then flung away. But the radical miscreants who know no honor, and never felt its impulses, used these expressions to lull the public anxiety. The war placed them in power, and in the majority in the councils of the nation. How was this? The true friends of the country, and the true friends of the South, and the true friends of the Constitution, forgot all office, forgot themselves in their enthusiasm for battle, and the wily, mean and cowardly radicals saw but office and greenbacks. They have ever been the enemies of the improvement and progress of our country and our race. In the furtherance of their wicked and unconstitutional designs, they employ every extreme, every injustice and every usurpation. But their days are numbered. Their death-knell is at hand. The people begin to see through their base policy. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and they are awakening, before it is too late, from the deep sleep which radical drugging has brought upon them.

The Elections.

In the results of the municipal elections just held throughout the country we witness a steady progress in the great reaction against Radicalism. There is hardly an exception to this law, and it is so evident that the most casual observer cannot fail to note it. This reaction is strikingly evinced in two of the leading cities of the West—St. Louis and Cincinnati. In the latter we have the result about equally balanced between the two parties. This is a Conservative gain of 4,000 on last spring, and a gain of 2,000 on the election of last fall. Assuming a corresponding gain on the vote of October last in other parts of Ohio, it would give the Conservatives the State by not less than thirty-five thousand majority.

In St. Louis the change is as marked, or more so indeed, if we reflect that one-third of the population are disfranchised. At the last city election held in St. Louis the Republican majority was some 2,600. In 1866 the Republicans carried St. Louis for the State ticket by 2,845 votes. The Conservatives now carry the city by from 200 to 300 majority. These results correspond with the Conservative gains in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin, and are the handwriting on the wall which, while it foreshadows the doom of this party, serves at the same time to make them more desperate in their courses. But nothing will save them.

Sampson County.

A letter from a friend present informs us that the mass meeting at Clinton on Saturday was the largest ever held in Sampson county as to numbers, and the most respectable as to character, and was probably the most enthusiastic yet held in the State during the present campaign. The county is thoroughly aroused, and is good for four hundred white Conservative majority. The speeches of Messrs. FULLER and MCLEAN were masterly efforts, having the happiest effect upon the people. Of the seven hundred whites present, all but *six* expressed themselves by holding up their hands as against the infamous Constitution. One or more of the Radical candidates expressed their determination to vote against the Constitution.

Most ridiculous rumors have been put afloat in regard to violence being offered Galloway, negro, and Dockery and Ashley, brevet negroes, at this meeting, which turn out to be the creation of cowardly fears.—It seems that when this negro, scalawag and carpet-bagger, arrived at Warsaw there was no conveyance to take them to Clinton, and as the contractor is a Yankee, with no connection with the people of Warsaw or Clinton, and while it is falsely charged that "rebels" compelled these fellows to walk, it is a matter entirely between them and this stranger to Sampson.

It seems that Mr. Powell refused to give the three worthies, who came after dinner, their meal, and as it was a matter of taste, we rather approve of his conduct. A Yankee vender of patent medicine was entertaining the negroes and selling his nostrums, when Galloway, negro, began to speak, which attracted the crowd and stopped the very profitable sale of the pedlar, who became indignant, and being under the influence of liquor, probably made a feeble effort at violence, which was checked by those standing near. During the discussion between Mr. FULLER and Col. Dockery there was little or no interruption, but afterwards, this same pedlar got into a difficulty with a white man, also drunk, when a magistrate, a gentleman of position and character, came up to command and enforce the peace, seized a stick belonging to a negro who was so near the combatants as to be shoved down. A negro came up and demanded the stick, another negro knocked the pedlar down and quite a *melee* occurred, when, by the interposition of Mr. T. J. LEE and others, the parties were separated. The negroes immediately collected together and armed themselves with clubs and rails, and gave utterance to threats against the whites, who prepared to meet them, and upon showing fight the negroes incontinently fled.

With the exception of the action of this Yankee pedlar towards Galloway, negro, there was no violence offered to any of the Radical candidates, but as Dockery is the prey of a guilty conscience, and Ashley signalized his coming into this State by a base slander upon the people of Sampson—the guilty are always cowards—we are not surprised that they called upon our friend LEE to escort them away from the village, who did so, and must have laughed in his sleeve at their guilty fears. The speeches and advice of these men prepare the negroes for acts of violence, but it will be found that they will "scent the battle from afar."

The whites did nothing but prepare to meet the attack of the infuriated blacks—"their offence hath this extent, no more."

Hon. George Davis.

We would it were in our power to do justice to the admirable address of this gentleman at the Theatre on Tuesday night, and yet to let it go without further notice would be doing injustice to our own feelings and that of the whole community. For close reasoning, burning eloquence, brilliant wit and withering sarcasm, it was equal, if not superior, to any effort we ever listened to. For one hour and-a-half he held the largest assemblage we have ever seen in that spacious hall spell-bound and enchanted. Always dear to our people, on this occasion he laid siege to their hearts and carried them by storm.

Mr. DAVIS has appeared before the public with much reluctance, and has done so only in the discharge of an imperative duty which he owed to North Carolina and the beloved people who have always manifested their esteem and appreciation of him, but whatever obligations he may have regarded himself under to the citizens of Wilmington, he has fully repaid them, and Wilmington is prouder to-day of her noble son than ever. Dangers may threaten and darkness may overshadow the future of our State, but such patriotic sons as Mr. DAVIS will not turn a deaf ear to her supplications or fail to stretch out a helping hand to assist her.

Ashley, Abbott, Estes, Russell, Dockery and Co.

It will be seen that a joint discussion is offered by the Conservative Executive Committee to any of the aspiring Radicals of North Carolina. Will any of them accept it? Dare they do it? Abbott would like to represent North Carolina in the Senate of the United States, he has now an opportunity of trying his metal. Barebones Ashley, who aspires to teach the young North Carolina idea how to shoot, has now a chance to give and take a lesson to and from their fathers. Estes, who holds so many offices, and wants so many more, will have a suitable occasion to establish his claims, and all the scalawags and carpet-baggers have a golden opportunity to prove the faith that's in them.

Who accepts? Don't all speak at once.

There is not a steam fire engine in Alabama, except at Mobile. The citizens of Montgomery are about to get one.

The freedmen of Charleston, S. C., have on deposit in a saving's bank $20,200, and at Beaufort, S. C., $35,097.

Twenty-Eighth Senatorial District.

The Conservatives of this District, composed of the counties of Moore and Richmond, have nominated M. J. MCSWEEN, of the latter county for Senator. The nomination coming from the citizens of Moore, to whom it had been referred by the Executive Committee and representative men of Richmond, is a compliment indeed to Mr. MCSWEEN, and manifests the high esteem in which he is held by the people of his adjoining county. It is needless for us to say that the nomination meets with a hearty response in Richmond.

Mr. MCSWEEN has entered upon the canvass and will handle his opponent, Col. Richardson, without gloves. We anticipate a glorious triumph for Conservatism in the district.

VALID OBJECTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Because it inaugurates CONFISCATION by means of TAXATION.

Because it *forces* NEGRO EQUALITY in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and the UNIVERSITY.

Because it *forces* NEGRO EQUALITY in the MILITIA—in the JURY BOX—in HOTELS—in RAILROAD CARS—in CHURCHES.

Because it permits WHITE CHILDREN to be apprenticed to NEGRO MASTERS and WHITE WARDS subject to NEGRO GUARDIANS.

Because it places many of our counties under NEGRO GOVERNMENTS and grants NEGRO EQUALITY in all of them.

Because it requires of voters an outrageous TEST-OATH.

Because it licenses MISCEGENATION.

Because it will BEGGAR our people—EXALT the WICKED and HUMBLE the GOOD—and RUIN every true interest of North Carolina.

DOWN WITH THE DASTARD ABORTION.

A Challenge.

The Conservative Executive Committee of the county, courting a discussion with their opponents, hereby extend a challenge to the candidates or orators of the Radical party to meet speakers of the Conservative party in a discussion upon the political issues of the day, on Tuesday evening, 21st instant. Arrangements to be fixed by the representatives of the parties respectively. This challenge is to be understood to extend to white speakers only.

Lieut. Colonel O. H. Dockery, late C. S. A.

Mother Goose, of nursery memory, seems to have been gifted with the powers of prophecy, for we rather think she had in view the political aspirations and the fate of the Radical candidate for Congress in this district, in the following familiar lines:

"Dickery, dockery, dock,
The mouse run up the clock;
The clock struck one and down he come,
Dickery, dockery, dock."

Registration in Columbus.

An esteemed friend sends us the following figures as the number registered in the second Registration Precinct of Columbus county:

Whites	34
Blacks	9

He adds that "Columbus county is all right and will do her full share in the coming election."

Registration in Brunswick.

From returns received at the office of the Post Commandant, we find the following was the result of the recent registration at Brinkley's, Brunswick county:

Whites	78
Blacks	130
Total	208

The Relief Bill In Force.

HD'QRS. 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2. 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 57.

The Ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, convened in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1868, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," entitled "An Ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State," which was ratified in said Convention on the 17th day of March, 1868, and which is herewith published, is hereby approved, and will have the force of law in the said State until the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by said Convention, by the people of said State, shall have been determined by an election held in the manner prescribed by law, and, in the event of the rejection thereof, for the further period of thirty days: *Provided*, that the term of said Ordinance shall not be held to apply or conflict with any agricultural or labor lien guaranteed by any law of said State, enacted subsequently to the organization of the provisional government of said State under the President's proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, or by any military order from these Headquarters now in force. *And provided further*, that all proceedings of any court in North Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investments of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the State of North Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on the war against the government of the United States, shall now be suspended until the question of the validity of some investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States, shall as now be determined by the courts of the United States or by national legislation. And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the Ordinance herewith published, shall be held to bar or hinder any legal proceedings in behalf of any minor heir, female or insane person, respecting trust estate, property or interests in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, commissioners, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

By order of Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

WHITE MEN, HEAR THIS.—Said one of our public speakers recently: "The man who would look upon the dying struggles of a drowning mother, and fold his arms with indifference and make no attempt to rescue her, is a hero compared with that man, who, in this hour of our public distress, sees his good old mother State struggling in the throes of her present peril, and makes no effort to save her from the bitter death which Radicalism threatens." This is the substance of the words expressed; and is there any North Carolinian who does not feel their force? If such a man exists, we blush with shame that we should own a common mother. Degenerate son that he is, he has forfeited his birthright, and is no more entitled to even common respect from our people.

Alexander I. Menken obtained a decree of divorce in Cincinnati, on Friday, from Adah Isaacs Menken, on the ground of adultery with John C. Heenan. The suit was brought in 1860.

Hon. James Guthrie was stricken with paralysis at Louisville Ky., on Thursday, and serious fears of the result are entertained.

Registration in the County.

We give below the official report of the Registration Boards for the three Registration Precincts in this county. The first Registration Board held its session in this city, the second at Piney Woods, and the third on Middle Sound. It will be seen the list differs somewhat from the accounts previously published:

FIRST PRECINCT—(WILMINGTON):

Whites	400
Blacks	449
Total	849

SECOND PRECINCT—(PINEY WOODS):

Whites	97
Blacks	91
Total	188

THIRD PRECINCT—(MIDDLE SOUND):

Whites	132
Blacks	84
Total	216

The whole number registered in this county during the last registration, is then, as follows:

Whites	629
Blacks	624
Total	1,253

Adding this number to the former registration, we find that the official returns of registration in New Hanover county show the following statement:

Whites	2,564
Blacks	3,848
Total	6,412
Majority for Blacks	1,284

REGISTRATION IN THE CITY.—Mr. L. N. Barlow, Chairman of the Registration Board for the city, has made his official returns of registration here during the five days of last week in which the books were kept open. This report differs somewhat from the daily reports given through these columns, for the reason that many persons who made affidavit of the fact before the Board that they were registered elsewhere were added to the number registered here. These have been stricken off in the count as well as the names of others wrongfully registered. The official report for the five days is now as follows:

Whites	400
Blacks	449
Total	849

This gives the blacks a majority of 49 instead of 89 on the last registration.

In previously summing up the whole number registered in the city, a mistake occured in the statement by reason of our going too far back, that is to the reports made after the revision of the lists subsequent to the first registration, when we should have taken the statement from the reports after the registration just preceding the election for a Convention and candidates. Bearing in mind this correction, our readers will find the proper return of registration in this city, including *all* sessions of the Board, to be as follows:

Whites	1,305
Blacks	2,032
Total	3,337

This gives a majority for the blacks of 727.

For the Journal.

The Bud or Cut Worm.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice in your issue of April 1st an article in reference to the Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, in which article I notice that a committee had been appointed to investigate the character and habits of the aforesaid worm, and that the committee solicited an interchange of views with scientific and practical gentlemen upon the subject. So if you will permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper to do so, I will give those gentlemen composing the committee and others interested in the matter, the result of an experiment made by me last Spring. And in responding to the wishes of those gentlemen I do so without claiming for myself the appellation of a scientific and practical gentleman, and I hope that they will pardon me for any appearance of obtrusiveness or forwardness on my part, as it were, for the following statement of facts and suggestions from outside the circle. And as to the character and habits of the worm alluded to, I know nothing more than that their *habits* are very *bad*, hence it follows, as a matter of course, that their *characters are equally bad.* Last Spring I planted some bottom lands, that were almost entirely destroyed by this insect. I replanted with pretty much similar results as at first. Being much annoyed and disappointed, I put my wits to work as to what I should do under the circumstances, as I considered those lands the best corn land on my plantation, having always produced most excellent corn. And in the course of my thoughts and meditations on the subject, it occurred to me that insects as well as *mankind* entertained quite an antipathy to *brimstone,* and that it is said to be one of the *ingredients* of the last portion that is to be *administered* to all *evil-doers.* I therefore concluded I would try and give the bud-worm a dose. I got my seed corn, shelled it and put it in a vessel and poured milk-warm water on it, enough to cover it sufficiently. I then put in pulverized, or flour of sulphur, say about two ounces to a peck of corn. I then stirred it up well; the sulphur, although not soluble, seemed to impart a sulphorous odour to the water, in which I let it remain about twelve or fourteen hours. I then drained off the water and put in a small quantity of common tar, just sufficient to coat the grains slightly, which was accomplished by pouring in water sufficiently warm to dilute or melt the tar, and then stiring it well together, after which I poured of the water and added about as much more sulphur, which then readily adhered to the grains. I then planted, and the resulted was, I got a good stand. I can't say whether it was owing to the remedies applied, or to the advanced state of the season, and I hardly think it was owing to the latter cause, as the replantings were made in quick succession, the corn being soaked each time that it might get up quick, quite a short time having intervened between the coming up of the first corn and that of the last. These are the facts and others interested can draw their own conclusions or avail themselves of the suggestion, and try the experiment for themselves. I do not claim it to be a sovereign remedy, or an entire preventive, but hope that from further experiment it or some other preventive may be discovered to relieve the farmers of our country from one of the most pestilent insects with which they have to contend.

Most respectfully,

M. McR.

Raemont, Robeson co., April 7, 1868.

CONSERVATIVE RALLY!

ANOTHER LARGE OUTPOURING OF THE CITIZENS!!

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES!!!

HON. GEORGE DAVIS AGAIN BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

So great was the existing desire to hear the speakers announced to address the people last night, that the very inclement weather could not prevent Thalian Hall from being filled to its utmost capacity.—The intelligence and and beauty of Wilmington were well represented—our fair ladies lending the encouragement of their smiles to honor the proceedings.

The meeting was organized by the election of W. A. Wright, Esq., as President. The Vice Presidents were Cols. W. L. DeRosset and W. S. Davane, Capts. G. L. Dudley and I. B. Grainger, Dr. J, B. Purcell, and Messrs. W. H. Lippitt, J. G. Bauman, Sol. Haas, T. W. Brown, J. H. Ryan, F. W. Kerchner and T. W. Player.

The President, in a few remarks, addressed the meeting, briefly alluding to some of the issues presented for our consideration. He remarked that as no speech was expected from him, he would yield speedily to the gentlemen announced to speak on this occasion, who bore names well known in the history of North Carolina.

Col. A. M. WADDELL was then introduced and came forward before the audience. He said that he appeared on this occasion by invitation of the Executive Committee of the Conservative party in this city. If there was anything in the name of conservative, it was a true expression of all the principles he holds or ever will hold. There are but few privileges left us, but we have been granted the privilege to say whether we will assist in our own degradation or strike one more manly blow in defence of our rights. There is now no room for difference of opinion when universal suffrage—so unnecessary a measure—is made the paramount issue. He believed and devoutly prayed that the people of North Carolina would meet it, and with much better success than the last issue presented to them was met. Many of the features contained in the proposed Constitution were then discussed by this gentleman, and especial reference made to the proposed Judiciary and it contrasted with that which our good old State has heretofore known. His effort in behalf of Conservatism was manly and made an excellent impression.

Col. WADDELL was succeeded by Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, who, as he came forward, was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Never before has our pen so faltered in a task as when we undertake to even approach a reference to this able, eloquent and overwhelmingly magnificent effort. Never before, we venture to assert, has a Wilmington audience heard it excelled. In appearing he said, with much feeling, that he had thought never again to have appeared before his friends in a capacity like the present. His voice, he thought, was silent and buried forever in the grave where Constitutional liberty had been interred. And he had resolved in respect to all public affairs to live as if he did not live. But no man can outlive his duty, which is imperishable, and as his friends had thought his voice might be of assistance in the cause, he could no longer remain silent. And then the speaker commenced his address in earnest, which was delivered with that burning, impassioned eloquence which is characteristic of him, and having once heard we can never forget. The miserable child of the infamous Convention, with bold effrontry called a Constitution, was taken up and literally picked to pieces, and its revolting, sickening, degrading features held up to view in all their hideous nakedness and loathesome proportions. Manly was his vindication of the rights and principles of the freemen of North Carolina, and stinging, bitter and terrible were his sarcasms as expressed in relation to *saintly, pious, disinterested* Radical missionaries, who seek to rob us of our sustenance and degrade us and our posterity. Eloquent was his defence of our honored and noble dead, whom our hyena-like enemies have endeavored to defile by their poluting touch, and reverently were their sacred memories alluded to. During the whole of the address the audience was as it were under a spell, and brought to tears by the pathetic eloquence used, or made to laugh unrestrainedly at his satirical remarks. The one and paramount effect, however, has been to determine all *white* men who heard it, except, perhaps, a few sneaks, to VOTE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION AT ALL HAZARDS.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. DAVIS, which were given with a vim.

Daily Journal 15th.

For the Journal.

Orders from Holden.

LUMBERTON, April 13, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I have seen in a late number of the "Fayetteville News" the remarks of its editors to the effect that the Radicals shun a public discussion, and that Holden refused (while in Fayetteville) to allow himself to be answered. Now I can say, and let every man know it, that one of Holden's particular friends of this county has received a letter from him in which Holden particularly charges him *not to allow any one* of the Conservatives to make any repiy to them, or for them not to reply to a Conservative, though this Radical has not and will not heed the injunctions of Holden.

A WHITE MAN.

IMPORTANT TO CIVIL OFFICERS.—We publish the following order from Gen. CANBY, which we have received through Col. Frank, Post Commandant, for the information of civil officers in this section and the State generally:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.

It is hereby ordered, that all resignations of civil officers, tendered either to the military or civil authorities of North Carolina or South Carolina, shall not take effect, or relieve the officer tendering the same from his responsibility for a due discharge of the duties of his office, until the acceptance thereof is officially notified, and a successor to such office has been duly appointed and qualified.

By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

ANTICIPATED FRAUDS IN THE COMING ELECTION.—To prevent the anticipated and almost certain frauds the Radicals are determined to practice at the ballot-box in the coming election, the white men at every precinct must exercise unusual vigilance.

We learn that ample preparations are being made in some of the counties. Especially are the white men of Wayne alive to the importance of watching the ballot-boxes, they having appointed a committee for each precinct, whose duty it is, furnished with a list of the registered voters, to stand by and check off the name of each sovereign as he deposits his ballot. The white men of Rowan are likewise organized for the same purpose.

If we are thus vigilant throughout the State we may prevent the imposition of much fraud, but unless there is kept an unofficial record of the vote cast, the Grandee at Charleston will swindle us out of the election. This is the only hope now left the Holden-negro party, and to us it is a great disadvantage. We must, therefore, poll our whole strength, let that fact be not lost sight of, and we must also know who votes against us, and how "early and often."—Raleigh *Carolinian.*

THE MASS MEETING IN SALISBURY.—The Old North State gives a glowing account of the grand Conservative rally in Salisbury, on Wednesday. It says:

"It was an old time gathering. And on the platform were seen a number of honored and highly respected gentlemen, Gov. Graham the most notable of them all.—There were five ministers of the Gospel, representing nearly as many Evangelical denominations, besides some of our most aged and venerated citizens. National flags displayed above them constituted the decoration for the occasion. Gov. Graham was introduced and proceeded to address the people. Of course we shall not attempt to describe his address. It is sufficient to say he most ably handled the Constitution now before the people for ratification or rejection, proving to a demonstration, that they should unhesitatingly *reject it.* He was listened to throughout with profound attention, and we have no doubt many honest minds were relieved of doubts on this most important subject.

Mr. Graham concluded his speech about 2 o'clock, and was followed in a short address by our candidate for the State Senate, Mr. W. M. Robbins.

Besides reviewing portions of the Constitution not touched upon by Mr. Graham, Mr. Robbins told of what he had seen, heard and *felt* since he had been out canvassing the county. He related some *very rich* incidents—how he found one of the Radical candidates reading Rodman's address, *believing it to be the new Constitution;* and how he surprised the poor fellow when he showed him his mistake.

But neither will we attempt to report Maj. Robbins' speech; it was strong, convincing, rich and racy.

And thus the day passed, a decided success in attendance, speeches, attention, spirit and demonstration of opposition to the new Constitution. Roll on the ball."

"PITY THE SORROWS," &c.—The X. P. G. furnishes the most signal and ludicrous case on record of deep down abasement, with utter failure to accomplish the purpose of his prostration. At the very time that he is making himself sick in the effort to deify the nigger, the nigger-worshippers in Congress are discussing the practicability of withdrawing him from the canvass! San Salvador was nothing to *this! He* looking for a removal of his disabilities—and the Republican Congressional Executive Committee talking about "removing" *him!* Oh! dear! dear! what is the world coming to?

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We are really glad to learn that Capt. S. T. Williams, the White Man's candidate for Congressional honors in this District, is making such a fine reputation wherever he appears. He has already spoken at several points and with fine effect. From a private letter written by a gentleman to a friend of ours, we are informed of the thorough lambasting he has administered to the nasaltwanger from Ohio, the illiterate Deweese.—The prospect at present is that the Ohio ignoramus will be beaten, and that our State will be saved the humiliation of sending such a political Jeremy Diddler to Washington. So mote it be.

Warrenton *Indicator.*

THE HENDERSON *Index* learns that Cuffee Mayo, the nigger Radical candidate for the Legislature in Granville, stole a pistol from the store of Hunt & Bro., at Oxford, one day last week. He was detected and the weapon taken from him. This is the effect of the bad company Cuffee kept in the Convention (so-called).

J. P. VEST is the Radical candidate for the "House of Representatives" (so-called) in Forsythe. He seems to be *another* "specimen brick." The Winston Sentinel says that before the war he had a negro hired, and, being short of funds, he sold the negro and had to leave the State to keep from being indicted for *stealing a negro!*

OLD ROWAN FOREVER!—TRUE GIFT!—The white men of Rowan are roused and rousing. They mean to put forth all their strength to defeat the infamous Constitution, and to this end we have heard (says the Old North State) that at one precinct they have laid off to go to the polls on the 21st, with three days rations and otherwise duly equipped, and camp on the ground for a three days' service.

THOS. J. WILSON, Esq., is the Conservative nominee for the Solicitorship in the Eighth Judicial District. It is a capital nomination.

TOURGEE (candidate for JUDGE—Heaven save the mark!) made a speech in Guilford the other day which was so vulgar as to disgust the negroes.

REGISTRATION in Raleigh for four days: Whites 157, Blacks 107.

REGISTRATION at Morrisville, Wake county, thus far foots up: Whites 31, negroes 7, *All* the whites (save one, it is said), will vote against the infamous Constitution.

REGISTRATION IN ALAMANCE.—The registration thus far, by the Southern board of this county, is 125 whites and 38 blacks.—By the time the registration is completed the white majority in this county will be increased from 500 to 700.

A Good Night Kiss.

Always send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherd: and swelling up in the heart will rise the thought—"My father, my mother—loved me." Lips parched with fever will become dewy again at this thrill of useful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Politics, Villages, Schools, Soil, Climate, Mines and Inhabitants.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

CHARLOTTE, April 2.

I have taken a somewhat extended trip through the "old North State," stopping at each place of importance to see how the work of reconstruction was getting along, how the country was recovering from the shock of the late war, and also have examined the different mining districts along the route, a work in which I have been assisted by practical miners from Colorado and California. The residence of ex-Governor Vance is at this place, and though declining to head the Conservative State ticket in the approaching election, he is nevertheless devoting much of his time in stumping the State, which is having good effect, as he is a very popular stump speaker. The Conservative element in this State is strong, and the World, I find, is the leading Northern paper taken in this State, and is to be found in almost every village at the news-rooms.

Finding good quarters in this place, we have prolonged our stay, and have also been more minute and careful in the examination of the mines in this locality than at any of the other places we have visited during our sojourn in the State. Before further speaking of the mines here, I would say this is the pleasantest, most enterprising, and thriving place I have seen in the State. It has three fine churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal; two large female seminaries, one under the Presbyterian, the other of the Methodist denominations, each having a good number of students. On our way to this place we visited the mines near Jamestown and High Point; the Tuck and Harrison's Mines, near Salisbury, the old and celebrated Gold Hill district lying some fifteen miles southeast of Salisbury, and the Vanderberg, Barnard, Banier, Cabanas, First National, New Hope, Reid, Crosby and Phenix mines east and southeast of Concord. Many of these mines are now being "reconstructed" and systematically opened, and will, ere long, with new and improved machinery, be working with good results. In the vicinity of this place are numerous mines; some having been worked for many years prior to the war, yielding large returns, even with the old drag or Chilian mill, which was the only process in use here until recently. They have now introduced various kinds of machines for the reduction of the ore, both by wet and dry process.

About one mile west of this village is the Rudisill mine, successfully worked for many years, but now owned and operated by a Baltimore company. They now have a good steam engine, pump, and hoisting works at their main shaft, which is 200 feet deep, developing to the full satisfaction of the superintendent. At the Jugnot mine they have introduced machines and are nearly ready to operate. This property is owned in New York, as is also that of the Empire Gold Mining Company, lying north of the Jugnot, and some six miles westerly of this village. It is less than six months since the last named property passed into the hands of the present owners, during which time they have sunk some five or six shafts at different points along the vein, erected a fine mill with a full set of machinery, and shipped some $20,000 in gold to the stockholders.

Among the old miners in this section the Empire Gold Mining Company's property is considered one of the best in the State—certainly the developments of the past few months indicate that their opinions were correct. The great trouble in working the mine has been on account of the quantity of water found at the depth of about fifty feet. This prevented us from making as deep and extended an examination of the property as otherwise we would, but as they now have an engine and steam hoisting works at the main shaft, we have no doubt that they will be soon working the vein at the depth of 100 feet, where it is reported they have very rich ore, and as their mill is in good order and works well we have every reason to expect large monthly yields of bullion hereafter.

The Wilson mine, the Cop's Hill mine, and the McLean mine, are all now opened and worked under the new order of things, and will no doubt add materially to the metalic wealth of this section of our country—a section that I am satisfied will soon command the attention of many of the enterprising capitalists of our Northern States.

I have been much pleased with the formation of the country, also the climate for agricultural pursuits, and believe that the same energy and care exercised in the cultivation of the soil here, as is displayed in its cultivation in the Middle or New England States, will prove it *far more* productive than theirs. Peaches, apples, grapes, and blackberries, seem to grow almost spontaneous, the climate being so favorable for them. The people of this section are hospitable and friendly, and free from all that moroseness we expected to find here—in fact we have at all times and in all places been treated in the most friendly manner, and they seem desirous to have Northern men come and settle among them.

From the New York Herald.

The War of Races in the South.

Many months ago we warned the Radicals that they were sowing a fearful harvest in the South. We told them that the measures they were adopting would inevitably result in a conflict between the two races. Heedless of the solemn lessons which history teaches, and utterly regardless of the laws of nature, our Radical rulers forced their policy upon the South, and already are we beginning to see what the consequences will be. From all appearances, a war of races in that unhappy section of the Union is rapidly approaching. The first seeds of distrust were sown by the Freedmen's Bureau, which, although under the patronage of the General Government, was most shamefully used by the Radical party to poison the minds of the ignorant blacks against their former masters. At a later day, the bureau not being as secret a concern as was desirable, Loyal League clubs were formed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. These organizations were composed almost entirely of negroes; they became so powerful in numbers and political importance that eventually their members assumed to be the rulers and masters of the whites. So long as they were permitted to display their arrogance and assert their usurped power, so long was the danger averted.—But the logical result of two years of despotism lies now before us in the fact of a counter action on the part of the whites.—From one end of the South to the other a new secret society, known as the "Ku Klux Klan," has been organized in opposition to universal negro suffrage and negro rule. The aims and purposes of the association are not concealed from the world. The Southern whites have declared that they will no longer tolerate a policy which sinks them into servitude, and makes a semi-barbarous race their masters. Thus we now have two intensely hostile elements organized and organizing, and facing each other—the Ku Klux Klan, or secret society of white men, on the one hand, and the Loyal League Association, or secret society of negroes, on the other, each struggling for supremacy, and each of a race alien in civilization and ideas to the other. How long will it be before such antagonistic elements pass the bounds of political warfare and engage in a contest of bloodshed and desolation?

We are no alarmist, but we cannot ignore the fact that nothing can be done now to prevent a war of races. And to the action of the Radicals must be ascribed this terrible prospect for the South. They and their emissaries have inflamed the minds of the negroes with ideas which cannot be obliterated except by the stern and bloody experiences of the battle field. They have goaded the Southern whites into desperation; forced them, as a means of preserving their race, to imitate the example of their black antagonists by organizing a powerful secret society, and they have planted the seeds of the most fearful conflict that this continent ever witnessed.—Unfortunately, the races are nearly balanced, numbering as they do, some six millions of whites to over four millions of blacks. A war between them will be much worse than any of the insurrections in St. Domingo or Jamaica. In the South the whites are numerous; they possess superior intellectual powers, and have won a world-wide reputation for valor. But they have to contend against a horde of semi-savages, backed up by the entire power of the Radical party, and half crazed by the pernicious teachings they have received. An army costing three hundred millions per annum will not suffice to keep the peace between the two races. The inflexibility of the whites, and the dogged determination of the blacks never to submit to each other's rule, appear to render in advance any attempt at a reconciliation or restoration of kindly feeling utterly impotent.

The situation in the South is a sad one; the future offers nothing better than internecine war. In the "back belts," as they were called, of the different Southern States, those whites who can get away are already leaving the homes of their nativity and seeking safety elsewhere. They are fortunate in being able to leave; for those who are compelled to remain will have to bear the brunt of the storm; and for this impending conflict—for this certain annihilation of one, and possible destruction of both races—the Radicals are alone responsible. They attempted to overthrow the laws of nature, to strike down the barriers which God had placed between the white man and the negro and to elevate the inferior race into the position of ruler of the superior. That this attempt must eventually fail, we firmly believe; but before its impossibility of success has been demonstrated the wretched people of the South will have to confront another and more terrible struggle, and another and greater hecatomb of graves must be reared from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Such will be the results of a Radical policy of reconstruction; and we claim no remarkable prescience in seeing it. The Radical party, in the effort to perpetuate their power, have "organized hell in the South." When the fruits of their measure have bloomed they must prepare to receive from the entire people that eternal infamy their own acts will have brought upon themselves, and to sink into oblivion amid the execrations of the thousands in the South whose kindred will have been murdered, and whose homes will have been desolated through an insane attempt to compass an impossibility.

WINE-MAKING.

[We clip from the *American Journal of Horticulture* the following description of the mode of making wine at the Longworth House, as of interest to many of our readers who are entering upon the culture of the grape with a view to manufacturing wine.]

For the manufacture of wine, a crop of well-ripened grapes is selected and purchased in the vineyard late in October or early in November, and a man sent to superintend the gathering. All decayed or imperfect berries are first removed from the clusters, which are then cut from the stalk, and taken in covered baskets to the wine-house. A lid, or rather a false head, having innumerable holes, is fitted into the mouth of a capacious cask: the clusters are placed upon it, and the grapes worked through into the cask, leaving the stems on the head. Stemming and mashing completed, the *must* may be allowed to stand for some time on the skins of the grapes before pressing, provided a colored wine is desired; otherwise it is immediately pressed out, and run into large fermenting casks situated in the upper or warmer cellars.—The writer noticed one of these casks, having a capacity of over four thousand five hundred gallons. The weight of *must* is expected to be at least eighty-five to ninety. The fermentation thus begun lasts ten to thirty days, varied by the heat of the weather; the gas evolved being allowed to escape through water by means of a siphon, thus preventing the access of air. The effervescence having ceased, and a sediment deposited, the pure wine is racked off in the following March, and conducted down into numerous casks provided for the storage of still wines in the deep cellars, whose temperature ranges from 40 to 50 deg. Fahrenheit the year round. These casks have generally a capacity of three hundred to five hundred gallons; but a number hold fifteen hundred or two thousand gallons each.

To produce sparkling wines, the still or dry wine thus kept in store is forced up again about the month of June, and run into fresh casks; and to each of these casks there is now added a measure of wine having pure rock candy in solution sufficient to induce a second fermentation. It is now drawn out into bottles; and these are securely corked, and are stacked in the upper cellars till about the month of September, or until the fermentation begins to burst them. The bottles requiring great strength, they are imported from Folembray, a town of Champagne in France: they are as much superior to our best American bottles as the best French plate-glass is superior to common American glass. The French bottle will stand a pressure of twenty-five to thirty atmospheres; while the American will rarely bear more than sixteen to eighteen, as shown by the manometer used here in testing them. The neck of the French bottle is likewise more uniform. No old or second-hand bottles are used. The corks are also imported from Epernay.

This second fermentation having now progressed as stated, it is arrested in great measure by lowering the bottles into the vaults built for storage of sparkling wine, where they are stacked by scores of thousands, in long rows resembling cord-wood; each bottle being laid on its side, along which now collects the sediment generated by the fermentation. The development of gas may not, however, wholly cease, as the occasional bursting of bottles will show.—In one hot August, some years ago, the gas evolved by a slight excess of the rock-candy caused the destruction of fifty thousand bottles. The wine thus spilled is, however, conducted by a contrivance of stone gutters to a reservoir, and is distilled into brandy; seven measures of wine making one of brandy.

The bottled wine thus stacked in store may remain undisturbed for years. When wanted for market, the bottles, without disturbance of their sediment, are carefully placed in racks, their necks inclining downwards, and are gradually raised day by day, towards a perpendicular and inverted position, each bottle being every day twirled about one-third round and back again by hand several times; which agitation causes the sediment to collect gradually in the neck, leaving the wine above perfectly clear. This operation requires two to three weeks.

The bottles are now carefully elevated from the cellar; and, as a very skilful workman removes each cork, the puff of gas expels all sediment,—a process known as "disgorging,"—and the bottle passes to the hand of another, who quickly adjusts its mouth to a tube, through which it receives by guage a small quantity of the wine-solution of pure rock-candy,—just enough to make good the loss in disgorging; and the bottle is received by a third workman, and furnished, at a single blow of a mallet, with a new cork, which a fourth workman as quickly secures in its place by the use of an admirable machine. The wine is made.

The bottles are now removed to the packing-room, and there properly labelled, and packed in boxes of twelve quart bottles or twenty-four pint bottles each; and every box is secured against fraudulent opening by means of Bartlett's patent,—a red tape tied round the centre of the box, fitting in a groove, and sealed with the seal of the wine-house; which patent has been adopted as the "trade-mark" for pure wines by the American Wine-Growers' Association of Ohio.

In the preparation of still wines, the proprietor avails himself of a valuable precaution which is of practical interest to the makers of wine.

The discovery made by L. Pasteur (to which was awarded a gold medal by the Emperor of France at the Paris Exposition), that wine heated to the temperature of sixty degrees centigrade will not turn, become diseased, nor deposit sediment, was immediately put into practice at this wine-house.

The Major constructed a heating chamber with capacity for two thousand bottles of wine; and the result exceeded anticipation. Wine heated in accordance with Pasteur's method, and afterwards exposed to the sun for four weeks, only gained a more perfect clearness; while wine so exposed, without such preparation, showed that trace of sediment which the most careful wine-makers have not hitherto been able to prevent. Dry wine in casks can be heated in the same manner. The history of this discovery in France thus far gives assurance that it will be of incalculable use in the preservation and even the restoration of wine.

Of still wines, there are seven kinds made at this house, namely, Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Virginia Seedling, Ives' Seedling, Rentz Seedling, and Taylor's Bullit. Of sparkling wines, only Catawba and Isabella have hitherto been manufactured; but the list is increased the present season by adding the Delaware, Ives' Seedling, Virginia Seedling, Concord, and Rentz Seedling. They promise great excellence, and are now, for the first time, presented to the American public as sparkling wines.

Miscegenation!—Intermarriage of Negroes and Whites Sanctioned by Gen. Canby!—The Legitimate Results of Radical Teaching!!

The following article which we take from the Greensboro' Patriot, needs no comment to point its horrible moral. We have foreseen, from the beginning, that miscegenation would follow Radical teaching and legislation, as surely as that night follows day. And here we have the first fruits!

It will be observed that Gen. Canby acts under his construction of the Civil Rights Bill. He has no right to question its constitutionality, as a military man. If the Supreme Court could be brought up to the nerve of a decision, it would be compelled to pronounce it unconstitutional, as an interference with the reserved rights of the States. And Radicals in Congress would now deny that the Civil Rights Bill allowed miscegenation. But let that go. The infamous Constitution proposed for North Carolina, by the Radical Convention, is based upon Gen. Canby's construction of the Civil Rights Bill and licenses miscegenation. The Convention itself legalized these intermarriages *by express enactment.* They refused to incorporate in their iniquitous Constitution a PROHIBITION of such intermarriages in the future. Here are the unnatural results. Read, ye *real* white men and women of North Carolina!

The Clerk of the County Court informs us that some time last fall application was made by a colored man for a license to marry a white woman. The man was told that such proceeding would be contrary to the law of the State; whereupon he went to the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who called upon the Clerk, and was told that such license could not be granted without a military order to that effect. The Superintendent here then wrote to the State Superintendent at Raleigh, stating the case, and that there were three such cases before him, and asking that a "special order" might be granted in a specified case, where the woman already had children by the man, if a "general order" could not be given for all. He wrote a second time before receiving an answer, which had been delayed on account of waiting a return from Headquarters at Charleston. The following was finally received as Gen. Canby's response:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., NOV. 10, 1867.

Brevet Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner Bureau U. S., F. & A. L. Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—Referring to communication of Capt. Hilderbrandt, representing that cases arise where freedmen marry whites, and the Clerk of the Court refuses to issue licenses,—forwarded by you on the 23d ult., is received.

I am directed by the Commanding General to state in reply,—that the laws of the United States invest all classes of citizens with equal rights, and that whenever these rights are denied, the same laws furnish ample remedy. The Commanding General does not deem it necessary to order civil officers to obey the laws of the United States in such cases.

You will please inform Captain Hilderbrandt of this determination.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

The clerk, still reluctant to perform so disagreeable a duty, requested a copy of General Canby's letter and a little time to consult his legal friends. Capt. Hildebrandt politely complied, and furnished him a copy of the correspondence.

At the request of the clerk six gentlemen of the legal profession in Greensboro' met and considered the case. It is unnecessary to state what was said about the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws of the United States (Civil Rights Bill) referred to by Gen. Canby. They were unanimous in the opinion that the Federal law is paramount until it shall be repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States—consequently, that *the clerk had no option but to be governed in his official conduct by this paramount law, and the interpretation given by the Military Commander.*

Such is a plain, dispassionate statement of this matter. Three or four instances have since occurred of marriages between negroes and whites in this county. Of the character of *such* whites we have nothing to say. The consequences to flow from this *Radical* change in our social laws we leave to the imagination of our readers. The subject is loathsome—we will let it rest for the present.

From the New York Times (Radical).

Military Justice in the South.

In Georgia the whites, under organization of the *Kuklux Klan*, have committed such outrages as to call forth special orders for their suppression from the headquarters of the army and of the Department.—In Alabama the blacks seem to be taking much the same course, although as yet without any apparent organization. The single murder of Mr. Ashburn in Georgia has called out the prompt and stern application of military force. In the vicinity of Selma, Ala., five white men, once of the rebel army, have been murdered and no arrests made. Has impartial justice anything to do with the pacification of a disturbed land, or is impartial suffrage supposed to be all-sufficient?

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—Noon.

The House went in a body to the impeachment court to-day.

The Speaker reserved the right, should the session of the court be brief, to make a regular call.

The Senate resumed the consideration of unlimited speeches, but postponed the matter indefinitely.

A motion that the court hereafter meet at 11 o'clock was defeated by a vote of 24 to 26.

In the absence of Mr. Stanbery the defence proceeded with the documentary evidence without asking an adjournment.

An influential meeting, in the interest of General Hancock for President and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President, occurs in Philadelphia next week. It is understood that Pennsylvania will present this ticket to the Convention.

Chief Justice Hiram Warner, of Georgia, is here.

Mr. Stanbery has the pleurisy. His physicians forbid exposure.

The weather is inclement.

Election in Albany, New York.

ALBANY, April 15—Noon.

The Democrats have carried the city by 2,000 majority.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 15.

Marquis Salesbury is dead.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Ireland.

Des 'Deoats ridicules the war apprehensions.

The Czar declines to mediate between Prussia and Denmark.

From Washington—Impeachment, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—P. M.

The impeachment court was continued.

Chief Justice Chase ruled out the President's message of the 24th February.

The managers objected to it on general grounds, but Judge Chase objected to it on the ground that the Senate resolutions did not require it, therefore it was not a part of the proceedings.

The President's message nominating Mr. Ewing as Secretary of War was admitted.

An immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objections from Mr. Butler.

The documentary evidence having been concluded, the court adjourned.

The Senate ordered certain reports of the session, and proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment and deficiency appropriations.

Pending this discussion it was made apparent that the deficiency in John W. Forney's account was $40,000.

Mr. Cameron intimated that Mr. Forney's clerk was wrongly charged.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made a statement to the effect that the Senate had determined not to hear the impeachers fully, and gave notice that he would move for a night session in the House, so as to allow the managers and others to make their speeches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President's counsel had it pretty much their own way this afternoon.

The impeachers begin to show palpable signs of discouragement.

President Johnson unveiled the statue on the late President Lincoln's monument to-day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., April 15—P. M.

The Republican nominating meeting in Hanover county, adopted a resolution affirming that under the present circumstances more stringent measures than are contained in the Reconstruction acts are neither asked nor desired.

General Schofield to-day appointed city officers and councilmen for Petersburg.

Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 15—P. M.

Sixteen miles west of Port Jervis, a broken rail threw the cars down a twenty feet embankment, thirteen were killed and fifty-two wounded. Seven of the burned are beyond recognition.

The partial lists of the killed and wounded of the Port Jervis accident, show no Southerners.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 16—Noon.

Stocks active. Money active at 7 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 138¼.—Bonds—110⅞ for old; 107⅞ for new; Tennessee's 65¾@66.

Flour 5 cents better. Wheat firmer and quiet. Corn ½ cent lower. Rye 1@2 cents better. Oats dull and drooping. Pork lower—new mess $26 80. Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 31 cents for uplands. Freights dull. Spirits Turpentine a shade easier at 64@64½ cents. Rosin firm at $3 50 for strained common.

Curtis and Butler.

In reading Curtis's magnificent speech for the defense one cannot help contrasting it with Butler's opening for the prosecution. The two men, and their speeches, are types of the two sides of the case. Butler is impudent, fierce, exultant over an easy (anticipated) victory. Curtis is polite, calm, confident in the impregnable strength of his position, and in the justice of the Senate. Butler argues, where he has foundation for argument, ably and effectively; beyond that he squibbles and asserts. Curtis keeps to the bounds of strict dialectics; his reasoning is like a chain, in which there are no weak links, leading from certain premises to certain conclusions. Butler talks like a feed lawyer, at his favorite pursuit of making the worse appear the better cause. Curtis talks like a judge who has examined the whole question judicially, and believes upon his soul in what he says. Butler treats the Senate as if it were a Cooper Institute audience, whom he was trying to bully, cajole, and flatter to his way of thinking. He appeals to the prejudices, the partisan feelings, the seeming interests of his hearers; never to their wisdom, their equity, their magnanimity. Curtis addresses the Senate in their high and true character of court. He trusts to their intelligence, their justice, their generosity, even. He cannot bring himself to think that a body of men, representing as they are supposed to do, so much of all that is wisest and best in the land, can fail to follow his lofty line of argument, and to be influenced by considerations directed solely to their minds and consciences. He speaks to them as if they were his peers intellectually—which is a compliment to the Senate. Butler harangues them as if they were no better than himself—which is an insult to the Senate. Curtis reasons at the Senate from his level; and Butler makes a stump speech at them from *his* level; and there is just the difference between the two men and their speeches.

As the Senators decide upon the question of impeachment, so will they take their place in history upon the low plain with Butler or upon the high table land with Curtis.—New York *Jour. Commerce.*

Mr. Johnson's Chances.

A very intelligent Radical, who is on terms of great intimacy with many Radical Senators, remarked: "Curtis is delivering a great speech, but it might as well be addressed to the Pawnee Indians—the case is judged now." And such seems to be the opinion entertained in well-informed circles here of both parties, despite all the attempts made to create a different impression. Under that terrible influence of party pressure, the backbones of those Senators which needed "stiffening" are being gradually braced up, and no fears are entertained that they will be able to toe the mark when the day of pronouncing the verdict rolls round.—*Q., in Sun.*

Impeachment Notes.

Lieutenant-General Sherman, who occupied a seat by Senator Doolittle, never once took his eyes off Mr. Curtis. When the language of Senator Sherman, in the tenure-of-office bill, that the bill had no reference to the Cabinet officers of Mr. Johnson, was quoted, General Sherman looked hard at his brother, and the latter cast down his eyes. The venerable Thomas Ewing, whose nomination to succeed Mr. Stanton is yet unacted on in the Senate, sat on the other side of Senator Doolittle, and seemed particularly interested in the allusion to the debate of last winter.—*Sun,*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	15 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 40 @	3 00	
New	3 00 @	3 75	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	22 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	21 @	25	
St. Domingo	28 @	30	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	30	
Strict Mid'g	@	30	
COTTON BAGGING			
Gunny, ℔ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ℔ lb.	8 @	14	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel.	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yard	15 @	18	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	00 00 @	1 90	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	21 00	
No. 2	16 00 @	18 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe	00 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	0 00 @	0 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	0 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	10 00 @	11 00	
Fine	9 00 @	9 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	13 50 @	14 00	
Superfine	12 50 @	13 00	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	85 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel.			
Corn	1 25 @	1 35	
Oats	95 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	3 00	
Carolina	10½ @	11½	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½ @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 35	
Northern	1 00 @	1 20	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton.	140 00 @	145 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 40 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 90	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47½	
do bbls	00 @	50	
Sugar house	42½ @	45	
do bbls	00 @	47½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 00 @	5 52	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 80	
Hard	0 00 @	2 20	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 15	
Tar, in ordr	2 30 @	2 35	
Pitch, City	2 75 @	3 00	
Rosin, pale	5 00 @	6 00	
do No. 1	3 00 @	4 50	
do No. 2	2 60 @	2 65	
do No. 3	2 50 @	2 55	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.	00 @	59	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	6 00 @	7 00	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	55 @	60	
PEA NUTS,	2 50 @	2 70	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 10 @	1 25	
Irish, ℔ bbl	5 00 @	6 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon			
Hams	20 @	22½	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	15½ @	16	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	50 @	60	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	27 00 @	28 00	
Thin "	26 00 @	27 00	
Prime,	25 00 @	26 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	2 10 @	2 20	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuca	15 @	16	
Porto Rico	13 @	15	
C	15½ @	16½	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	11	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 50 @	4 50	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	00 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	10 50 @	12 50	
Mill, prime	8 50 @	9 00	
Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, ℔	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
April 16, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—The market has fluctuated somewhat in prices since the close of our last review, having declined 25@40 cents on Saturday, but on Monday advanced a shade on yellow dip and hard and since that day has ruled firm at $5 25 for new virgin, $3 80 for yellow dip, and $2 20 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts continue light—though rather better than those of the previous week—and are barely sufficient for distilling purposes. We quote sales of 2,092 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard
Friday	729	5 50	$4 00	$2 15
Saturday	241	5 25	3 60	2 15
Monday	1,205	5 25	3 80	2 20
Tuesday	394	5 25	3 80	2 20
Wednesday	123	5 25	3 80	2 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has been rather unsettled, and prices have fluctuated from 58 to 59 cents ℔ gallon—closing on Wednesday at highest figure. To-day (Thursday) sales have been effected at 58½@59 cents, but under the advices from abroad the market rules rather quiet, and buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent unless at a lower price. The arrivals both by river and rail are exceedingly light, and there is little or no stock remaining in first hands, and factors are generally holding at 59 cents. The transactions for the week are —— bbls., as follows:

Friday	25 bbls. at	59	cents ℔ gallon.	
do

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

County Canvass.

The Conservative candidates in this county are doing yeomans' service. We had the pleasure of hearing them at Rocky Point on the 8th. Dr. ENNETT, Colonel POWERS, Maj. McCLAMMY and Mr. BUNTING addressed the large and intelligent crowd who had assembled. Maj. Engelhard was present at the request of Col. TAYLOR and Maj. DEVANE, who were necessarily absent, and spoke in their behalf.

We were much pleased with the speeches of the candidates, and the people evinced their enthusiasm by frequent and rapturous applause. Maj. McCLAMMY, though engaged in his first campaign, is one of the finest popular speakers we have ever listened to. He is adding much to the fine reputation he made during the last Legislature, and New Hanover will do herself honor in showing her appreciation of her talented young son by giving him a vote of which he may well feel proud. Dr. ENNETT, our gallant standard-bearer for the Senate, though unaccustomed to the hustings, speaks with the judgment and ability of a veteran. As the exponent of Conservatism we are justly proud of our county representative.

Col. POWERS and Sheriff BUNTING are better known to our people. They have, for years, been identified with every interest of the county, and the decent citizens of New Hanover will, as in times past, gladly show their appreciation of these sterling citizens.

Everywhere the people are thoroughly aroused. Every man is determined to do his duty. There is no lethargy, no cowardice, no indifference—but action—earnest, honest, determined action manifest in every quarter—a will to dare and do—a purpose to achieve victory—which animates our people and marks the road to success.

The ladies of Rocky Point turned out and graced the occasion with their presence and smiles. Their encouragement nerves the arms of our gallant standard-bearers, and their sympathy lends a charm to our cause. May their hopes be realized and their prayers be answered.

General Littlefield.

A correspondent some days since made the inquiry through the columns of the *Journal* whether the General Littlefield, who is figuring in this State as chief lobbyist of the so-called Convention, and claiming to have made such large investments in the Deep River section, was the same individual who was connected with many disreputable transactions in the lumber trade of Philadelphia a year or two since. A correspondent of the *Standard*, probably the redoubtable General himself, denies the identity.

A Philadelphia correspondent, a gentleman well known in this city, informs us that he had learned definitely the name of the individual who figured in that city in connection with these very noted and notorious transactions. Our friend says:—"His history here is INFAMOUS. I saw in a Raleigh paper some days ago that it was denied he was the same man now in North Carolina. His initials will settle the question. Gen. M. S. Littlefield is the individual."

Here we have proof positive that the infamous Philadelphia lumber speculator, whose timbered lands turned out to be located in Utopia or the moon, we forget which, is the same individual who is now attempting to control the politics of North Carolina as he has already fashioned its financial policy. "His reputation here is INFAMOUS," yet men in this city who claim that on their shoulders rest the welfare of this section of the State; who claim business and even social respect, are seen with him arm and arm on the streets, and probably admitted him into their home circles, demanding and wishing no other letter of credit than that he was an orthodox Radical and was assisting them in robbing our people of their property and placing them under the control of the negroes. Can such conduct ever recommend strangers to us? Will this course ever break down the barriers between the old and new settlers in North Carolina? It will not and ought not, but will add to their height and strength.

Respectable Men Deny any Affiliation with the Radicals.

The Radicals of this county, in their desperate attempts to make their ticket respectable by the use of the names of some of our most worthy citizens, have had their insults thrust back in their faces in several cases already. Below we publish the letter of another declining the "honor" of an association with the strangers and negroes who "ornament" Radicalism in New Hanover. It is as follows:

Editors of the Journal:

I desire through the columns of your paper to inform the citizens of New Hanover that the announcement of my name by the Executive Committee of the Republican party as a candidate for County Commissioner, was done without my knowledge or consent. I take this opportunity of denying having in the present or in the past any connection or sympathy with that party.

Respectfully,
ARCHIBALD E. TAYLOR.

Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., April 8th 1868.

Holden will not be Pardoned.

We have received reliable information from Washington the past week, that the great political trickster, W. W. Holden, will *not be pardoned*, and in that event, every vote cast for him will be a vote lost, as he could not take his seat if he received every vote cast in the State.

Raleigh *Register*, (Republican.)

We take it for granted that the reliable information is received from Mr. GOODLOE, lately editor of the *Register*, who is now in Washington city. This news is in accordance with our statement last week that *Congress* DARE NOT *pardon the man who* FIRST PROPOSED THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE GREAT and paramount issue is:—SHALL NEGROES or WHITE MEN RULE NORTH CAROLINA? All other issues are secondary and subordinate, and should be kept so.

Shall MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITES—*amalgamation*—be allowed? That is one of the issues.

Constitution—Article 1—Declaration of Rights.

SEC. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

It is difficult to decide which most to admire, the ignorance or the injustice of the late Infamous Convention. The section just quoted has properly no more place in a DECLARATION OF RIGHTS than it would have in an act incorporating a Fire Company or a Masonic Lodge, or than a Declaration of Rights has in a Constitution. A Declaration of Rights and a Constitution are things entirely separate and distinct in their natures and purposes. The one is an assertion of the natural, inalienable, inherent God-given rights of man—those rights which man neither gave nor can take away. A CONSTITUTION is a grant of power for the preservation and enforcement of those rights. For this we have the high authority of BLACKSTONE, who says "the first and primary end of human laws is to maintain and regulate these absolute rights of individuals." The Declaration of Rights of North Carolina contains all the declarations of *Magna Charta*, Petition of Right and Bill of Rights, and was adopted by our ancestors on the 17th December, 1776, prior and without reference to the formation of the Constitution of the State. The Constitution was afterwards adopted as the best means to compel a due regard for those rights already declared to be inherent and inalienable. The Declaration was superior and paramount, as well as prior to the Constitution. In case of conflict betwen the two, the Constitution being the weaker, was obliged to give way. In this respect the Declaration of 1776 was different from those that preceded it. The law of England being an unwritten law, the Parliament could deny as well as affirm anything to be a part thereof. Those great safeguards of the Rights of the people, *Magna Charta*, Petition of Right and Bill of Rights, being all merely statutory enactments, could be repealed as readily as they had been passed by Parliament. In a country whose law was unwritten, the only protection against tyranny was the declaration of the rights of the people by Parliament, as often as those rights seemed to be in danger. It was, however, in the nature of things, impossible for these declarations to be of paramount, lasting authority. They were of necessity only acts of Parliament, under the control and repealable by any subsequent Parliament. Our forefathers thought it unwise to rest the liberties of themselves and their children upon so frail a tenure. They therefore first declared and defined the rights of the people, and after having done that proceeded to draw up such a Constitution or deed or grant of powers, as experience had shown to be best fitted to compel observance of those rights. That Declaration has more than once, and by more than one eminent man, been truly said to be entitled to the highest veneration and regard next to the Divine commands of the Decalogue itself. It was put forth by our wisest and best men of that day, after full and free consultation with kindred spirits from other States. The elder Adams was especially enthusiastic in his admiration.

In 1835 WILLIAM GASTON was entrusted with the re-writing of the Organic Law of the State. He altered not a word, changed not a line of either that Declaration or the Preamble to the Constitution. The words of that Declaration have, from time to time during six centuries, been coming down to us. At some time or other of that period each word and each sentence has received judicial construction and judicial interpretation. About the true intent and meaning thereof there can at this day be no possible doubt. No wonder, then, that the GREAT GASTON dared not tread upon ground so holy! Not so, however, with these impious *iconoclasts* of everything sacred in the form of liberty. Nothing is too sacred, nothing too venerable for their sacrilegious hands. In wanton disregard of the example of the sages of 1776, and in utter ignorance of the reasons therefor, they have ruthlessly shorn the great DECLARATION OF RIGHTS of its high prerogative power to define the God-given rights of North Carolinians! They have declared that the end for which the Constitution was framed is part and parcel of that Constitution! They have, in effect, utterly confounded every distinction between the "object of all human laws" and the means adopted to accomplish that object. In a Constitution, so-called, framed by such people, it is not a matter of just surprise to find matters the most important, the most trivial and the most incongruous jumbled together in one unintelligible mass. It is to be expected to find, and we do find, side by side with a section declaring that "no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services," a section guaranteeing "exclusive privileges" to a particular "set of men" by repudiating debts due to our own native born people, and paying debts due to Northern men to the uttermost farthing, and that, too, at a time when both our people and State are bankrupt, and bankrupt because of the ravages and robberies of these very Northern people.

We have more than once called the attention of our people to the gross injustice done by the repudiation of our domestic debt, and the untimely assumption of payment of interest on debts due to Northern creditors. We have stated time and again that our debt was held at home; that upon its payment was dependent the bread of starving women and famished children of Confederate dead. And not only this, for it may be asserted with perfect truth that there are many men in North Carolina to-day who were really and honestly Union men during the whole war, and yet are holders of these repudiated bonds, having sold provisions to counties and benevolent institutions for the benefit of the women and children, and taken bonds therefor rather than have them impressed for the army. Let Randolph and Wilkes answer if this be not so. We have stated time and again that the bulk probably of the interest-paying debt under the new Constitution was bought for 50 cents on the dollar; that this Constitution, while it starves the widows and orphans of the State, pays the Yankee the full amount of the face of his bond, principal and interest, and insures to him 12 per cent. interest on his investment, *just one per cent. per month!* We cannot do more than refer to the result of this iniquity to-day. The contrast with the 7th section would not be practically greater if this same 6th section had been enacted in the following words: "That it is a natural, absolute, inherent, inalienable right of Yankees to receive every dollar of their claims, principal and interest, from the State of North Carolina and one per cent. per month interest on their investment, while citizens of the State shall receive neither principal nor interest, notwithstanding the widows and orphans of those who laid down their lives in defence of the State may be thereby reduced to beggary, ignorance and crime; that it is an inherent God-given right to repudiate home debts, and at the same time to crush with taxation our home people to pay those very Yankees who have confiscated our property, devastated our lands and deluged our country in blood." This is the true intent and meaning of that fine phrase about maintaining the honor and good faith of the State untarnished. Fine feathers, however, do not always make fine birds. One of the great questions now at the North is whether certain United States bonds shall be paid in specie or greenbacks. These bonds are owned mainly in the manufacturing New England States. The Northwest contends for their payment in greenbacks. New England, a paragon now of honor, demands specie. Suppose an amendment should be made to the United States Constitution declaring these bonds should be paid in paper; what a howl the saintly scoundrels from virtuous Massachusetts would raise! Yet the two cases are precisely alike. Suppose the amended Constitution, which is in the nature of a Declaration of Rights, should be made to declare "that it is the inherent right of New England men, who have fattened on the misfortunes of their country, got gain on her sorrow, and who have mocked at her travail, to be paid in gold, while the poor soldier, who was maimed in her defence, shall be paid in depreciated paper." What an uproar there would be in that same hard fighting Northwest! And yet the two cases are precisely alike. Perhaps when, as ordered by the Constitution, "idiots and inebriates" shall have been "educated," and perhaps, also, when the Penitentiary shall have been built and filled, more inteligible and more just laws will be made in North Carolina?

Radicalism.

No. 1.

"There are two kinds of people I could anathematize with a better weapon than St. Peter's—those who dare deprive others of their liberty and those who suffer others to do it."

Those who dare deprive others of their liberty are the deceitful Radicals, and those who assist them are the mean and treacherous Southerners—Southerners!—Let them fling from them that title. They do not deserve it. They are not Southerners. Is this not so? Is there a truth so self-evident? Why, to be a Southerner is to be a Roman, if not in success, at least in true manly prowess. We thought you could traverse the whole length and breadth of the land, from the Atlantic to the Gulf, from the Alleghanies to the sea, and search, but search in vain, for a Southern man who was ashamed of his race and his lineage; who would not blush to have his name linked with any party plotting for the destruction of his fellow-countrymen, for the forging of servile chains. Alas for the mutability of things! Alas for the fickle nature of men! Men born freemen, that lived freemen, and that fought the battle of freemen and freedom.

The Radicals speak to you about the bonds of fraternity; about an undying love for the unity of the land; about a devotion for the country's flag. All sham; all nonsense; all twaddle. There is no question of loyalty here. There is no patriotic sentiment here. There is not even a sole cintillation of patriotism in all their doings, in all their harangues. They puff off party prejudices, bigotry, fanaticism and lies. They preach cruelty, dishonor and disunion. Their check on free representation is that of designing knaves, not that of pure patriots. Away with purity! What they speak about they desecrate; what they touch they contaminate. A freeman is one who despises them. A brave man is one who scornes them and their principles. Power is their motto. Ruin is their doctrine. Desolation is their success. Power, they cry, now or never; now or ruin; ruin and desolation, blood and devastation, disfranchisement and slavery, to all opposers. Upon their flag, the black banner of political piracy, is inscribed all their hope.

They cannot find a single precedence in the history of the United States, or in the supreme law of the land for their devilish manifestos. In eighteen hundred and thirty, and for the five subsequent years, this was fully and ably canvassed. Men then stood on the platform of the Republic, and knew how to beat back into their dens the animals that are now running wild over the land, poisoning our ears with the dogmas of hell, tippling our institutions, plundering our people of their born inheritance. For years did the Northern emancipators work night and day, with might and main, in issuing from their press the most iniquitous, the most incendiary, the most fanatical proceedings against the men and manners of the South, and its "peculiar institution." Not of that day, nor of this day, does their labor belong. It will be for now and forever the same, unchanging, unsocial, black and forbidding. What! Southerners stand by them? Where is the Southern man, or man of Southern principles to say I?—let him be spotted. He is a moral leper and needs a cleansing. He must be indeed forgetful of the past, its sorrows and its joys; be forgetful of the deeds of his revolutionary sires, and of the glories which fling around them the brightest halo of renown; be forgetful of his home and his hopes, of everything that stamps upon his high white forehead the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race.

O, men of the South! men of North Carolina! awake, shake yourselves, bestir yourselves for the contest—one such as has never before been presented to you in the annals of your country; such as has never been found in the annals of any country. What! is your red right hand dead? Will you permit your noble State to be ruled by political harpies? to be trampled in the dust by your naturally born enemies? No. The fiat is gone forth. The tocsin of victory is heard. It must be so. It will be so. Our country demands it. God, and nature's God demands it.

Homesteads.

Among the other schemes which shrewd calculating Yankees concocted to allure North Carolinians into a sale of their honor and manhood by supporting their infamous Constitution is the provision providing for a Homestead. Like their legislation upon the subject of relief, it is a delusion and a cheat. Those who sell themselves thus cheaply will find that they have parted with their heritage for a mess of pottage. The very clause of the infamous Constitution which provides a Homestead, with seeming humanity, contains also a provision which renders its possession nugatory—nay, positively injurious. "No property," says the second Section of Article Ten of the proposed Constitution, the very section which grants the Homestead, "shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises."

Now, as a matter of relief, in the face of the *two and a half millions* of *dollars* which MUST BE COLLECTED NEXT YEAR under the operation of the Constitution and legislation of the so-called Convention, we should like to know what these Homesteads would be worth. See how the miserable tricksters and speculators heaped this great burden of taxation upon lands in favor of the poll and property in bonds, stocks, &c. While professing a sympathy for the poor land owners they eat up his substance and sell the last vestige of his property.

Away with such perfidy. Could North Carolinians consent to sell their votes they cannot be deceived by such shallow subterfuges. The present laws of the State provide an ample and honest Homestead exemption, and our people will secure the substance and avoid the shadow by VOTING DOWN the infamous Constitution.

The Legislature of Connecticut.

There are some who may not understand why it was that the Radicals carried the Legislature of Connecticut, while the Democrats elected the Governor. We will explain. Every town in Connecticut has one member of the Legislature, however small its population. No town or city has more than two members. The large towns, such as New Haven and Hartford, are Democratic, but they have no more votes in the Legislature than small towns, with not one-tenth their population. It is under this system, based on towns, and not on population, that the Radicals always carry the Legislature.

OUR GEORGIA CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, THOMAS COUNTY, GEORGIA, April 7, 1868.

Editors Wilmington Journal:—Allow an old acquaintance and friend of Hon. THOS. S. ASHE, to congratulate the good people of North Carolina on his consenting to be their candidate for Governor. I know his inclinations and interest would have kept him out of the canvass, but as a pure, noble minded patriot, he comes forward at the call of the struggling tax-payers of his native State, and makes the issue fairly and squarely, that those who "bear the cross should wear the crown!" Stand up to him, one and all—you who value the good name of the Old North State! Vote for him—talk for him, work for him! Let no man sleep on his post—"eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" You have a worthy leader and a good cause—show yourselves *men*, by upholding both. Let your majority for Ashe show to the Barringer's, Dockery's, Dicks, Settles, &c., that they have mistaken the "tide that leads to fortune," and that it is too late to retreat! Politicians should be made to know that rowing up stream for a "new departure," is not so easy a matter, as when the current of events run smoothly and calmly. The waters are troubled, swollen, raging, and the drift of many years is afloat! "Small boats should keep near the shore."

There are many of us here who were raised in General Dargan's "Pee Dee country"—a number from the land of "Flora McDonald"—some from other sections of North Carolina—all of us loyal and law-abiding, and all anxiously watching your campaign, hoping the result will prove "there is life in the old land yet."

In Georgia the prospects are fair for the election of Judge Irwin,* the moderate Republican candidate for Governor. He is a native of the State, and identified in interest with her people. The best of them will support him. Hon. H. S. Fitch is our candidate for Congress, and will be cordially endorsed as the best "test oath" we can get. He is opposed by a "carpet bagger" named Clift, who belongs to the Bradley-Hopkins, Chippeway-Square party of Savannah. The "unmistakables" will go for him "to a man"—and dog! They are composed of Loyol Leaguers, itinerant vagabond preachers, hog-thieves, faded school marms, (who left a "fortin to hum" and came South on a labor of love!) together with a few native scallawags, who are serving a sort of tad-pole probation preparatory to joining the general chorus of frogs!

Fitch's chances are considered good.

Hoping, dear Journal, that Georgia and North Carolina may be able to exchange congratulations on the result of the pending elections, I am yours truly,

ANCILLA.

*Since the date of this letter Judge Irwin has withdrawn, and that noble soldier and talented gentleman, Gen. J. B. Gordon, has been nominated, upon whom Democrats, Conservatives and moderate Republicans have united.—[EDITORS JOURNAL.

For the Journal.

Matters in Robeson.

LUMBERTON, April 10, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: The registration business goes on slowly in this precinct, judging from the number of white men who have attempted to exercise that right and been refused. Among the most numerous class who are rejected are militia officers, overseers of roads, but never took any oath, and those who *are* 21 years of age, but do not have the records or their father or mother at hand to prove the fact. But this is not required of a negro; he is registered at *once*, and given all kinds of instructions, how to vote, &c.

The Chairman of the Board in this place is one E. K. Procter, who is now a candidate for the Legislature. This fellow came here a few years ago, he said, from England, but nobody believed him. He was a militia officer, and was once postmaster somewhere, yet still he registers himself, but rejects every white man he can on the most frivolous pretexts.

If this election is carried it will be done by cheating the people out of the little right granted by the reconstruction acts.

The new registration will add to the list more colored than white votes in the East, and the election in many places will be conducted in the most partizan manner by appointees of the Radical party. And it would not surprise us if Gen. Canby would have to carry out his threat to order new elections in many places where these things are fraudulently conducted, as a record will be kept, and the whole affair reported for investigation, if not done according to law.

X.

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO JAIL FROM OCTOBER 24TH, 1867, TO FEBRUARY 22D, 1868. We have gained from a reliable source the following list of prisoners committed to the county jail during the period mentioned, together with a statement of the offence with which they were charged and the date of entrance. We publish this list because of the fact that it may prove of interest to many of our readers and is valuable as a matter of public record: Mollie Harris (colored) and Frances Walton, (white) charged with assault and battery and highway robbery, confined Oct. 24; Lottie Stafford (white), assault and battery, Oct. 24; John Bruns (white), highway robbery, Oct. 25; Julia Johnson (colored), assault and battery, Oct. 26; John Robinson (colored), murder, November 1; Annie Kennedy (white), pick-pocketing, November 4; John Shaw (white), State's witness, Nov. 11; Chas. Hawes (colored), larceny, Nov. 15; Annie Yancey (white), assault and battery, Nov. 20; Lou Buchanan (white), assault and battery, Nov. 21; Wm. Johnson (colored), larceny, Nov. 22; Herbert Flanagan (colored), basstardy, Nov. 22; Sam Williams (colored), bastardy, Nov. 26; Geo. Murray (colored), larceny, Nov. 29; Sam Simpson (colored), larceny, Nov. 29; Humphrey Foy (colored), larceny, Dec. 2; James Lewis (colored), larceny, Dec. 2; Calvin Walker (colored), assault and battery, Dec. 2; Jerry Mack (colored), larceny, Dec. 3; John Mott (colored), larceny, Dec. 3; Maria Hill (colored), assault and battery, Dec. 4; Robert Haywood (colored), larceny, Dec. 6; John Battle (colored), larceny, Dec. 6; Albert Parker (colored), larceny, Dec. 6; Wm. H. Jones (white), larceny, Dec. 8; Wm. Shaw (colored), larceny, Dec. 8; Chas. Brock (colored), larcery, Dec. 11; Geo. Guyer (colored), larceny, Dec. 16; York Dudley (colored), larceny; Dec. 19; W. J. Stanley, (colored), larceny, Dec. 23; John Burnett (colored), larceny, Dec. 25; Jos. Bowen (colored), bastardy, Jan. 7; Henry Basson (white), larceny, Jan. 8; John Mott (colored), larceny, Jan. 9; A. Price, (colored), larceny, Jan. 9; Toney Hill (colored), larceny, Jan. 9; Sam Williams (colored), larceny, Jan. 9; Jas. H. Smith (white), larceny, Jan. 12; Jas. Freshwater, *alias* Shaw, (colored), larceny, Jan. 13; Jas. M. Hardwick (white), larceny, Jan. 14; Jos. Ward (white), larceny, Jan. 14; John Crosson (colored), larceny, Jan. 17; Samuel Peden (colored,) larceny, Jan. 18; Michael Horan (white), larceny, Jan. 20; Jos. Taylor (colored), larceny, Jan. 20; Ida Mathews (white), assault and battery, Jan. 24; Robert Halsey (colored), larceny, Jan. 27; Sam'l Pierson (colored), larceny, Jan, 27; Henry Larkins (colored), larceny, Jan. 28; Nelson Boxtell (colored), larceny, Jan. 30; Anthony Holden (colored), assault and battery, Feb. 1; David Gardner, (colored), assault and battery, Feb. 3; Alex. Ford (colored), assault and battery, Feb. 3; J. N. Higgins, (colored), larceny, Feb. 4; Jerry Johnson (white), larceny, Feb. 4; Annie Yancey (white), assault and battery, Feb. 5; Ed. Jones (colored), larceny, Feb. 5; Ed. Murphy (colored), larceny, Feb. 6; Henry Robinson (colored), larceny, Feb. 8; Rob't Brown (colored), larceny, Feb. 8; Obed. Hines (colored), fornication and adultery, Feb. 8; Peter Houston (colored), larceny, Feb. 12; Alex. Bowden (colored), larceny, Feb. 12; Purdie McNeill (colored), larceny, Feb. 13; Rob't Washington (colored), larceny, Feb. 15; Calvin Boykin (colored), larceny, Feb. 17; W. F. Riggs (white), murder, Feb. 18; Richard Potter (colored), larceny, Feb. 22; Chas. Higgins (colored), larceny, Feb. 22.

It will be observed that of the above 17 were whites and 53 colored, making a total number of 70. There were 60 males and 10 females, In the enumeration of offences it will be seen that 56 of the 70 were charged with larceny, an offence now so common in our midst.

For the Journal.

Nominations in Richmond County.

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C., April 7, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—The Conservative party in this couuty not having made nominations for all the offices mentioned in the new Constitution, will vote for the following gentlemen for the places designated below:

For the Senate—Col W L Steele, (Moore and Richmond.)
For County Treasurer—Wm B Cole.
For County Commissioners—Col B F Little, W D Townsend, Esq, Col John W Leak, Col Charles Malloy. Peter McRae, Esq.
For Surveyor—William W Graham.
For Register of Deeds—John W Covington.
For Coroner—W P McDonald.

In case the *scallawag negro* Constitution is forced upon us—which every WHITE man in the State will reject—we desire to have men to fill these offices who are worthy the confidence of the people, and who have the ability to perform their several duties.—These are all *good men, white men*, and we leave them with the Conservative people of Richmond county to say what they will do for them. None of them have been consulted, but we are sure that when the people need them they will serve them cheerfully. Let every Conservative in Richmond county go and vote for them.

O.... A.... CON.

REGISTRATION IN RALEIGH.—Registration on yesterday footed up as follows. Whites 49, Blacks 29. This makes the result for three days: Whites 123, Blacks 80.

For the Journal.

The Radical County Canvass.

POINT CASWELL, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C. April 8, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Yesterday being the day appointed for the "Rads" to speak at this precinct, we of course expected the colored population to turn out "en mass," but were agreeably, and the "Rads" sadly disappointed, there being only about two dozen present; it was a dull meeting indeed. What few negroes were here took very little interest in it, and I think the "Rads" saw very plainly that their cause is a hopless one. Skank, the Radical candidate for High Sheriff of this county, took the stand first, and for a short while discoursed the merits of the *glorious Constitution* about to be offered to the people for ratification or rejection. His speech was very shallow, nothing in it to enlighten the negro. He could not face the white men; he turned his back upon us, and not once did he look around during his whole speech. I wish every white man in the county could have seen him, after he was through talking, seated in a buggy a short distance from the other speaker, refreshing himself upon a cold snack furnished by "brudder" Tony Lewis. During Mabson's discourse he would ever and anon flourish a chicken bone in one hand and a biscuit in the other, and exclaim "bully;" "that's so;" "good," and like exclamations, in order to get the negroes to cheer the speaker, but *nary cheer* could he bring forth. There was no enthusiasm in the crowd at all. The last seen of him was crossing the river in company with some negroes, and I understand that he stopped over night with a negro family; no doubt he had a nice time, and felt perfectly at home.

Such, Messrs. Editors, is the man that aspires to the office of Sheriff of this county. George Mabson made much the best speech of the two, and both white and black have more respect for him than they have for this fellow Skank.

The white men in this part of the county are fully aroused, and both old and young are hard at work to defeat this infamous Constitution, and with the help of God we *will* defeat it.

A CITIZEN.

For the Journal.

Onslow County.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., April 7, 1868.

Editors Wilmington Journal:—Unusual excitement prevailed in our quiet little town on Monday last, the 6th inst. It was generally known through the county that Col, Heaton and the would-be honorable Russell would address a Republican mass meeting on the 1st Monday in this month, at this place. According to appointment, at 12 o'clock young Dan opened his battery, (not the one he commanded at Fort Cas well) thundering death and destruction at the remaining wreck of civil liberty and civilization. Deep and loud were the peals of his mighty voice as he disgorged his Radical mess. Cols. Kenan and Allen, from Duplin, were invited to address the people, and at the same time reply, if permitted, to the Rads. For some cause unknown the gentlemen from Duplin were not present. Mr. Hussey waited on Messrs. Heaton & Co. and obtained permission to make the intervening speech in the absence of Messrs. Allen and Kenan. The courtesy was readily extended, and after the Hon. Russell closed, the gallant young Spartan made an animated and soul-stirring speech, in which young Dan fared but poorly. After Mr. Hussey concluded Col. Heaton followed. At the close of his speech M. Frank Horner was called for, and permitted one-half hour's discussion, in which he acquitted himself very handsomely. After his time expired, young Dan roared and bellowed and howled fiercer and fiercer, and his thundering artillery made the old Court House tremble.

The Executive Committee were assembled and the Conservative ticket made complete by the addition of Mr. A. C. Huggins, for Superior Court Clerk, and Mr. Johnson for the County Court Clerkship.

Old Onslow is a unit. She is fully aroused and will reject this infamous Constitution that is submitted for adoption.

The candidate for the Legislature and the County Canvassers have made their appointments to address the people.

That sterling old patriot, Franklin Thompson, is the nominee of the Executive Committee for the Commons. A better selection could not have been made, in fact, the whole ticket is without objection.

Very respectfully,
Until further orders,
C.

For the Journal.

Correspondence.

CARTHAGE, N. C., April 6, 1868.

Dear Sir:—At a public meeting of a portion of the Conservative party held in Moore County on this day, you were unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We do most respectfully ask your acceptance of the position.

Respectfully yours,
W. D. DOWD,
W. D. HARRINGTON,
JOHN MORRISON,
H. TURNER,
JOHN SHAW,
Committee.

M. J. McSWEEN, Esq., Rockingham, N. C.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., April 9th, 1868.

Messrs. Dowd, Harrington and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 6th inst. informing me of my nomination for the Senate in the 28th Senatorial District, composed of Moore and Richmond, has been received. I have avoided any engagement in politics in the present excited condition of the country; I have been earnestly devoting my time to my private business. I prefer doing so still, but from the short time left us and the advice of friends, as well as my own sense of duty to the noble cause you and all of us represent, I feel compelled to accept the nomination. I shall canvass the District as thoroughly as my time and ability will allow. I will endeavor to meet my opponent, Col. Richardson, at the places already appointed. Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Very respectfully yours,
M. J. McSWEEN.

BRIGHT and brighter grow the skies!—Holden and his infamous Constitution will be most signally repudiated by the honest white people of the State. Along with the disgusting pair, down to "de archives" of popular scorn, will go Daddy Cowles, Executioner Rodman, little Toddy R., Jay bird Jones, Greasy Sam, Carpet bag Menninger, nigger-hanging Jenkins, old Tribulation Ashley, Corporal Pool, Secesh Thomas, Owl Russell, Tourgee (said to be the meanest man in the State, at present, except about one,) puffy and fluffy Starbuck, Cannon, the spellist, and the rest of he delectable crew. And *such* a crew never before

"Scuttled a ship or cut a throat!"

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Lillington, New Hanover County.

According to previous notice, the "Conservatives" of Long Creek District met at Lillington on the 6th inst.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, President, Jas. Garrason Vice President, and Capt. Wm. H. Thomson and O. R. Scott Secretaries.

The President, on taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in a few forcible and able remarks.

On motion of F. H. Bell, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: F. H. Bell, James Garrason, Daniel Bourdeaux, R. B. Houston, P. Montague, T. F. Walker, and B. G. Larkins.

After retiring a few moments the committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The people of Long Creek District, in public meeting assembled, reiterate the political axiom, that this is a white man's Government and ought to be administered by white men, all h story teaches that the negro is incapable of self-government, much less deserving of that social and political equality which the Radical party are now strenuously seeking, and by a snap-judgment, as it were, to force upon the people of North Carolina; and whereas, we have no language adequate to the expression of our deep and strong opposition to the proposed new Constitution, so repugnant to the pride and manhood of the State, and so withering, blasting and destructive of all that tends to the peace, welfare, happiness and national prosperity of the people: therefore

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to vote down said Constitution.

Resolved, That we approve of the platform and proceedings of the recent Conservative Convention at Raleigh, and pledge a cordial support to Conservative nominees for the various State offices proposed by this new Constitution.

Resolved, That we will give a hearty support to the Conservative nominees of this county and Congressional District, and exhort them and the appointed canvassers to be unceasing in efforts to spread light and knowledge in all directions; and we appeal to our Conservative brethren in this and other counties to organize more thoroughly, and by conventions, mass meetings, addresses, resolutions, &c., to be more vigilant and laborious, to the end that a more effectual death-blow may be given to Radicalism, and to the proposed new Constitution.

Resolved, That in view of the efforts of Northern men and of a few white scallawags at home, to inaugurate negro supremacy in the South, the pride of Anglo-Saxon blood needs now, more than ever, to be stirred in every honorable, legal and Constitutional way, and that those noble sentiments of honor, manhood and patriotism which have always so justly been the pride and boast of North Carolinians, are now especially called upon to overthrow, by all fair means, the measures as contained in said Constitution to degrade the white race and to bring catastrophe and ruin to the State, that will inevitably follow the adoption of that wicked instrument.

Resolved, That the enormous taxation which the adoption of that Constitution would necessarily entail upon property, is startling and outrageous in the extreme and would virtually be the enforcement, by our own State authorities, of that dreaded Congressional scheme of confiscation that has so long been held up as a bug-bear to timid and time-serving citizens of the South.

Resolved, That the reaffirmation which we now make of our allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, is but an expression of our opposition to the principles and purposes of the Republican party, the designs of whose leaders are, in our opinion, the overthrow of that bond of Union, and the change in our existing form of government.

Resolved, That in this day of our trial, when the efforts of the Radical party to preserve and to perpetuate their power, places in imminent peril all that renders life desirable, and which threatens the ruin of all that is nearest and dearest to us, and those who are to come after us; firmness and decision on our part, is all important, and there is no grounds of neutrality, or non-committalism, but in the language of Scripture, "he who is not for us, is against us."

Resolve d, That the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal and Star for publication, with a request that the Conservative papers throughout the State copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DR. S. S. SATCHWELL, President,
JAMES GARRASON, Vice President.
O. R. SCOTT,
CAPT. WM. H. THOMSON, } Secretaries.

The meeting having adjourned for a short time, again assembled to listen to the soul-stirring speeches of our gallant standard-bearers, Majors Ennett and McClammy and Captain Bunting. They portrayed to an eager and attentive audience, in a forcible and eloquent manner the horrors and misery that will befall our people if they refuse to go to the polls and vote, and thereby permit this miserable, "mongrel Constitution" to be adopted. Any one listening to the speeches of Majors Ennett and McClammy, and not have all the dormant energies of his nature aroused and brought to a full sense of his duty, is dead to his interest, honor and manhood.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Railroad Company was held in this city on Saturday, the 4th inst.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., acted as Chairman, and Maj W. W. Vass, Secretary.

Of the 8,760 shares constituting the subscribed capital stock of the Company, there were represented in the meeting, in person and by proxy, 7,317 shares.

The meeting having been duly organized, Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Road, explained that the Stockholders had been called together to consider two ordinances enacted by the late "Constitutional Convention" in relation to the Chatham Railroad Company,—certified copies of which he laid before the meeting.

Both ordinances were read by the Secretary, and fully considered and discussed by the Stockholders. That entitled "An ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company," which, on conditions, affords aid to the Company to complete the work, to the extent of $1,200,000 in State bonds, was, by formal resolution, unanimously ratified and accepted as a part of the charter of the Company.

The "ordinance in relation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works" was also accepted and ratified.

Dr. W. J. Hawkins offered a resolution to raise a committee of five, to prepare a statement of the gold value of each stockholder's subscription at the time paid, and to apportion the shares of the capital stock paid in accordingly—discarding fractional shares, but to allow to each subscriber at least one share of stock—said committee to report to this meeting, and that a majority of all the stock of the company shall be necessary to ratify the report of said committee.

The Chairman appointed on this Committee, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, W. D. Haywood, J. M. Heck, Julius A. Gray and W. W. Vass, who, after retiring, returned and reported to the meeting, in detail, the names of the Stockholders, amount paid in Confederate currency, and the gold value of same at the date of payment, and recommending that the capital stock of the Company paid in be set at $873,600—or 8,736 shares, to be apportioned among the Stock holders according to list as submitted.—This report was accepted, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the capital stock paid in of the Chatham Railroad Company be $873,600, and the President and Directors have prepared, at an early day, certificates of stock to be issued to the several Stockholders, in proportion to the gold value of the subscription, and in accordance with the report of the Committee of five, this day ratified by the Stockholders.

On motion of Gen. Cox, the meeting adjourned.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

GOLDSBORO'.—Registration in Goldsboro' for the three first days stands: Whites 81, Blacks 97.

NEWBERN.—Registration yesterday footed up, whites 64, negroes 20; making in the three days—whites 194, negroes 189.